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Kennedy Urges Unified Ireland, British Pullout

By Fred Farris
N. Oct. 20 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to the immediate removal of British troops from Northern Ireland for the unification of all Ireland.
Sen. Kennedy today called on President Richard M. Nixon to urge the British government to take the following steps:
• Fully respect the civil rights of all Northern Ireland's inhabitants and end all political, social, economic and religious discrimination.
• Carry out the reforms promised by the British government since 1968, including reforms in law enforcement, housing, employment and voting rights.
• Dissolve the Parliament of Northern Ireland.
• Withdraw all British forces from Northern Ireland and institute law enforcement and criminal justice under local control acceptable to all parties.
• Convene all interested parties to unify Ireland.
Addressing the Senate, Sen. Kennedy, D., Mass., said the "explosive situation in Northern Ireland transcends the traditional feelings of those who believe America ought not to intervene in the affairs of another nation. That principle is utterly without application here. There are ties between America and Ireland that simply cannot be ignored."
He said, "Britain has lost its way, and the innocent people of Northern Ireland are the ones who now must suffer."
"The time has come for Americans of every faith and political persuasion to speak out," he said.
Replying to Sen. Kennedy's remarks, the British ambassador here, Lord Gomer, said the issue was not a colonial problem and the withdrawal of British troops would lead to further bloodshed.
"The crucial point is that the inhabitants of Northern Ireland have for the past 50 years continuously voted by overwhelming majorities to remain part of Britain," he said in a statement.
The U.S. Embassy in London quickly issued a statement that Sen. Kennedy's resolution "in no way reflects American policy."
In London, the government had no immediate public reaction, but in a commentary, a British news agency, the Press Association, said the Kennedy statement "may... give support to the Belfast gunmen, for which he is likely to face criticism."
The agency added: "As a Catholic of Irish descent himself, there will be an inevitable suspicion that he has political motives." Possibly the largest single bloc of voters in his own state of Massachusetts is Irish Catholic.
An identical resolution was introduced in the House today by Rep. Hugh L. Carey, D., N.Y.
The provinces were divided in 1922 into Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland, still part of the United Kingdom, and Roman Catholic-dominated Ireland, which is independent.



RECIPIENT—Smiling West German Chancellor Willy Brandt accepting congratulations from government workers and journalists as he emerged yesterday from a cabinet meeting he was holding at the time he was named the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Willy Brandt Awarded '71 Nobel Peace Prize

By John L. Hess
OSLO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize today for building bridges between East and West.
The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian parliament unanimously chose Mr. Brandt, 57, because, it said, he "stretched out his hand to reconciliation between countries that had long been enemies."
It cited the signing of the treaty on nonproliferation of atomic weapons, the nonaggression treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union and Mr. Brandt's "efforts to obtain for the people of West Berlin the fundamental human rights of personal security and full freedom of movement."
Mr. Brandt's nomination had created some uneasiness in conservative circles, especially in Germany. He held it to be politically intrusive and premature. West German diplomatic quarters here as late as yesterday confirmed that the chancellor himself had asked that his name be withdrawn from consideration. This was denied today by Mrs. Aase Lönner, chairman of the Nobel Committee.

the jewel among the glittering awards provided in the will of Alfred Nobel, the melancholy, pacifistic inventor of dynamite and smokeless gunpowder. He asked that it be given to the person or organization that "has worked the most or best for brotherhood among the nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the furtherance of peace congresses."
Nobel, a Swede who lived

abroad most of his life, directed that the science and literature prizes be awarded by Swedish institutions but assigned the peace prize to the Norwegian parliament—Norway then being under the Swedish crown.
The five members of the committee are elected by the Storting, the single chamber of parliament, but are independent of it. Two, including the chairman, are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



OSTPOLITIKING—Chancellor Brandt with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev during break in September talks.

Living in Rose n Year

20 (AP-DJ).—A 10.1 percent of living costs ended the sharpest inflation in the United States since 1968. The index, which is used to measure the cost of living, rose only 0.5 percent in October. The index is used to measure the cost of living, and is used to adjust Social Security benefits and other payments. The index is used to measure the cost of living, and is used to adjust Social Security benefits and other payments. The index is used to measure the cost of living, and is used to adjust Social Security benefits and other payments.

Lon Nol to Rule by Decree Cambodia in State of Emergency

PENOM PENH, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol declared a state of emergency today and appointed a new government to rule by decree.
Lon Nol said he no longer will "play the game of democracy and freedom" since it stands in the way of victory.
In a nationwide broadcast following a silent protest by Buddhist monks against Saturday's suspension of the National Assembly, the premier appealed for unity but coupled it with a veiled threat against dissenters.
"Recently, certain groups have launched acts aimed at creating confusion," he said. "There is a fifth column at work."
Decision Made
"Should we vainly play the game of democracy and freedom, which will lead us to complete defeat, or should we curtail anarchy and freedom in order to achieve victory? The government has made its decision. We have selected the way that will bring us to victory," Premier Lon Nol declared.
He announced that the government would, henceforth, rule by "ordinance"—by its own laws and not according to the constitution—under what he termed "a state of emergency."
Under the constitution, the declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by the National Assembly, but since Saturday, the premier has stripped the assembly of all powers.
As a result, the constitutional provision that a new government must be approved by the assembly also was not expected to be followed. This means in effect, that Premier Lon Nol could select whom he wanted without having it approved.
Former Ministers
The new government included all former cabinet ministers and four new men, one of them a member of the military.
The new members included Tim Nguon, a super minister, who has more power than the other ministers. Mr. Nguon is a relative of Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, since Premier Lon Nol suffered a stroke last February.
Mr. Nguon replaced in Tam, who was ousted from the post of super minister three weeks ago. Mr. Tam had opposed Premier Lon Nol's plan to strip the assembly of its powers.
The other new ministers were banker May Lay Jhem, who serves as commerce minister of the interior, and Chhien Sokhum, a former education minister who

without effect. However, 59 deputies signed a petition saying they supported the government's action against the parliament.
This assembly largely has been an ineffective body since Premier Lon Nol led the bloodless coup that overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk in March, 1970.
Today, some 4,000 politically influential Buddhist monks held a silent demonstration protesting the action against the National Assembly and asked Premier Lon Nol to "rectify the state of affairs."
The monks stayed in their pagodas, gathered behind saffron-colored banners calling for democracy.
Police and soldiers moved into the pagoda area and urged the monks not to take to the streets.

Brandt Sees Prize a Burden, Also a 'Binding Obligation'

By David Binder
BONN, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today he had received news of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize "with deep emotion and great gratitude."
At the same time he indicated the award was a personal burden in the sense of being a "high and binding obligation."
He spoke these words in a soft voice during a plenary session of the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, which was nominally convened to discuss the federal budget. His face was almost impassive.
The chancellor said he would accept the prize on Dec. 10 in Oslo, "in league with all those who, regardless of their positions, are striving with all their might to liberate the world from wars and to organize a Europe of peace."
Alludes to Ostpolitik
This was his only allusion to the reason for the award, his ostpolitik—the policy of seeking understanding with West Germany's Eastern Communist neighbors—which he has been pursuing with special vigor since he became chancellor in 1969.
According to authoritative sources, Mr. Brandt was profoundly embarrassed by the award and the word most frequently heard in his entourage tonight was "painful."
The sources said it was "painful" first of all for a man who was by nature modest and retiring to receive such a prize in the middle of his four-year administrative career and before his policies had reached full fruit.
They added that Mr. Brandt had no need to convince foreigners of the sincerity of his policies and that the prize was not the best way to convince those many West Germans of conservative persuasion who still oppose his Eastern policy. Mr. Brandt's parliamentary majority on these questions has lately been reckoned at fewer than four votes.
Didn't Seek It
The sources said the chancellor had given clear instructions to aides early in the year to keep him out of the Nobel Peace Prize race if possible so that there would be "not even the glimmer of a hint" that he sought it.
These instructions were prompted by the efforts of a group of French parliamentarians and a West German parliamentary deputy to put him forward as a candidate for the prize.
According to the chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, Mr. Brandt rejected the idea of being proposed for the prize as soon as he heard of it, saying, "I am in the midst of my work." Instead Mr. Brandt recommended the prize be given to a "great European," by which he meant Jean Monnet, father of the West European unity movement.
Meanwhile, congratulatory messages from many world leaders began arriving in Bonn for Mr. Brandt. The White House said President Nixon was sending "a

Protests Envoy in Paris Tries to Cate Jewish Leaders

By James Goldsborough
20 (UPI).—Pyotr the Soviet ambassador in Paris today was trying to calm Jewish leaders who were protesting against the Soviet Union's support of anti-Semitic groups.
The sources said that the Soviet decision yesterday to allow a group of militant Jews to emigrate was taken with a view to reducing anti-Soviet feeling over the emigration problem, even though the Soviet Union was risking Arab hostility by allowing such emigration.
Mr. Abramson, whose outspoken style and easy smile contrasted sharply with those of former Ambassador Valerian Zorin, whom he replaced last month, got his biggest hand when he said that anti-Semitism was being stamped out in the Soviet Union and that any kind of national chauvinism in his country was punishable by law. He (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Monetary Policies Assailed Vatican Study Urges Bishops To Support Objectors to War

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (AP).—A Vatican document, in apparent allusion to U.S. involvement in Indochina, called on the Synod of Bishops today to support those who "refuse to participate in certain wars or certain acts of war, such as the bombardment of civil populations."
The Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace also urged the synod to deplore recent "monetary decisions taken by some rich countries which involve the well-being and the development of two billion persons in poor countries."
The 64-point message was sent to the synod by the pontifical commission. The synod took up the topic of justice in the world today.
Neo-Colonialism Condemned
The commission's message called for "understanding of those who, in the name of their faith or their conscience, refuse to bear arms."
It also condemned colonialism or neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, particularly in South Africa, and increasing armaments and nationalism.
The commission's report called on the synod to "find the concrete means to stand by the millions of victims of the East Pakistan drama." It said that, "at this moment," nine million persons in East Pakistan "suffer violence and are plunged in misery in refugee camps."
It deplored the oppression of black majorities by white minority regimes in southern Africa, "often in the name of 'Christian civilization.'" This was a denunciation of South Africa and the Portuguese regimes in Mozambique and Angola.
The document even spoke of the population explosion, possibly opening the door to a discussion of birth control.
"In vast regions of the world, high and accelerating rates of population increase put a brake on development or pose a threat to the quality of life," it said.
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Cosmos Called Able to Down Spy Satellites

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has developed armed spacecraft which can seek out and destroy spy satellites or other craft in outer space.
This was reported today in the 1971-72 edition of Jane's All the World's Aircraft, an authoritative international reference work on air and space developments ranging from gliders to moon rockets. In a foreword its editor, John Taylor, said the records of the latest aerospace achievements and secret weapons add up to a remarkable picture of how the major powers continue to maintain a policy of "peace through fear." This will continue to work so long as both sides know enough about the other's destructive potential to be deterred from any hasty military move, he said.
In a section dealing with Soviet spacecraft, the publication lists a series of new Cosmos satellites which can intercept other spacecraft in orbit, determine their purpose and "blow them to pieces."
Soviet Space Interception
Reporting Soviet interception tests this year, the publication said a Cosmos-977 satellite launched last February was destroyed in space by another satellite launched 16 days earlier. Another satellite interception was reported on April 3.
Mr. Taylor said today that these tests proved the Russians have the capacity to shoot down United States spy satellites as those stationed over the Pacific to monitor every launch of Chinese and Soviet long-range missiles. One American satellite, he said, is in orbit with a fantastic 11-ton reconnaissance camera, and it is little wonder that the United States can give accurate assessments of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile deployment and new types of weapons that have been identified.
He added that there is no doubt the United States can also destroy Soviet satellites.
The publication recorded that the United States now has in use a remote-controlled, unmanned drone which can outmaneuver and attack supersonic fighters.

Wall St. Prices Continue to Fall

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Wall Street prices plunged for the sixth successive session today as the Dow Jones industrial average lost 12.78 to 855.64—despite a quarter-point cut in the prime lending rate by the nation's major commercial banks.
Details Page 7.

To Aid World's Poor

Cardinal Urges Pope to Sell Art Works

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—John Cardinal Heenan, archbishop of Westminster, proposed today that Pope Paul VI should sell some of the Vatican's art treasures to buy food for the hungry.
Speaking in a debate on international justice at the Synod of Bishops here, the English cardinal recalled that Pope Pius XI had encouraged Roman Catholic churches to sell their treasures to help meet a famine in Russia after World War I.
"I suggest that today the churches, monasteries and convents should sell what treasures they could sell," he said.
"There must be thousands of children, monasteries and convents sacred objects which are rarely used... they could be sold to buy food for the hungry."
The cardinal suggested that the Pope could give the lead.

"We know that the treasures of the Vatican galleries belong to the world and should not therefore be sold," he said.
"There would nevertheless be great value in the example of the Holy See selling some of the masterpieces of art in the Vatican."
The cardinal also suggested that some of the other properties belonging to the Vatican in various parts of the world might also be sold for the poor.
Pope Paul said later today that he would sell a pectoral cross and ring worn by Pope Pius XII and donate \$20,000 to mark World Missions Day Sunday.
Earlier this month, the Vatican announced that Pope Paul was making a personal gift of \$20,000 and a pectoral cross belonging to Pope Pius XI for the East Pakistan refugees.



Cardinal Heenan.

Saigon Troops Launch Raid In Krok Area

In Attempt to Trap N. Vietnamese Force

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops with air and artillery support today swept into a vast rubber plantation north of the Cambodian town of Krok in a pincer movement aimed at trapping nearly 3,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The attack was preceded by waves of B-52 bomber raids and strikes by U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and South Vietnamese planes.

U.S. artillery at Fire Support Base Alpha, six miles south of Krok, along with fire from Krok and Fire Base Alpha, also supported the South Vietnamese drive.

U.S. Cobra helicopter gunships spread out above the rubber trees as four South Vietnamese ranger battalions and two squadrons of tanks and armored personnel carriers pushed onto the French-owned plantation.

No Contact Made

The drive was aimed at trapping any North Vietnamese troops on the plantation. By late afternoon, South Vietnamese forces had destroyed four bunkers but had not contacted the North Vietnamese.

In Saigon, students demonstrating against President Nguyen Van Thieu and U.S. military presence in Vietnam firebombed two American vehicles today in a third consecutive day of protests in the capital.

South Vietnam's nine-man supreme court postponed for 24 hours a decision whether to overturn the Oct. 3 re-election of President Thieu as unconstitutional.

The court is expected to uphold the results, despite opposition charges that Mr. Thieu's re-election was rigged.

Missile Site Attacked

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Two U.S. F-105 Thunderchief jets fired missiles at an anti-aircraft missile site in North Vietnam yesterday, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The two planes were escorting bombers pounding the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, when electronic monitors showed the ground site had locked onto their positions in preparation for an imminent missile launching.

Both jets fired radar-homing missiles but it was not known whether they hit the site 41 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, the spokesman said.

It was the 60th American attack on North Vietnam's air defenses this year.

U.S. Coal Strike Talks Break Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Contract negotiations for 80,000 striking coal miners broke off today after the United Mine Workers accused industry bargainers of demanding a "union-busting" provision in a new contract. The strike has halted almost all soft-coal production in 20 states for 20 days.

"Both sides agreed they had reached an impasse," a union spokesman said of the break-off of talks with the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

W. A. (Tony) Boyle, president of the union, said the industry demanded a provision giving coal companies the right to withhold a negotiated wage increase from any union member involved in any work stoppage during the life of the contract. "The Bituminous Coal Operators Association is seeking to turn the union into a slave-herd and strike-breaker," Mr. Boyle said.

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Spokesman for UN Expects Vote Monday on Two Chinas

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (Reuters)—The General Assembly is expected to vote next Monday on whether to admit China to the United Nations, a UN spokesman said tonight.

He based the estimate on a lighter-than-expected list of speakers—80 when all the names were in—and the rapid pace of the debate, which may be concluded on Friday.

Explanations of vote before the vote will fill the intervening period.

Informal sources said it was not excluded that co-sponsors of the Albanian resolution to seat Peking in the UN and expel Taiwan would ask for a vote over the weekend, possibly in advance of President Nixon's departure from Peking, where he is planning President Nixon's projected visit.

American UN spokesman Nicholas L. King, however, had said earlier that the U.S. mission did not expect a vote while Mr. Kissinger is in China. Mr. King

Japanese Bar Toy Gun Sales

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Police banned the sale of realistic toy guns today, following a series of crimes—including an attempted plane hijacking—in which they were used.

Possession of the elaborate detailed guns will now involve a 10,000 yen (\$29) fine. The toys, which police say are also altered into dangerous weapons by gangsters, must now be painted yellow or white. Their barrels must be blocked by a solid metal plug.

Vatican Study Urges Bishops To Support Objectors to War

(Continued from Page 1)

involvement in Indochina but stopped short of an outright condemnation.

"Men aspire to justice for all," he said. "They reject the horrors of war and the exploitation of the poor and weak. But so often, after repeated efforts without success, they sense in themselves a powerlessness to effect their desires concretely."

Frustration in U.S.

"This has surely been the case with many in the United States in their frustration over their nation's involvement in and painful slow disengagement from the war in Southeast Asia."

Another speaker was Barbara Ward, Jackson, a British economist, who is the first woman to address a Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops in modern history.

Lady Jackson deplored the fact that advanced Western nations are attempting to establish a new monetary system with "barely a mention" of the two-thirds of humanity living in poor countries.

"In America," she said, "aid has actually been cut and new obstacles placed in the way of exports from developing lands."

There is an urgent need, she said, for citizens in advanced nations to reconsider their own social structures and personal living standards.

Leo Cardinal Suenens, primate of Belgium, proposed a church-

U.S. Ex-Envoy To Poles, Stoessel, May Go to NATO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP)—Walter J. Stoessel Jr., the U.S. Ambassador to Poland who conducted preliminary talks with the Chinese, is being considered as the next envoy to NATO.

Informal sources said Mr. Stoessel's name has been submitted to the White House, where the appointment is now pending.

The NATO post has been vacant since June 30, when Robert F. Ellsworth resigned to return to private law practice.

Mr. Stoessel has been ambassador in Warsaw since August 1968. In that capacity he was the U.S. representative at the talks which constituted the only U.S. contacts with Peking prior to the trip to China by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger in July.

Before his Warsaw assignment, Mr. Stoessel, who speaks French and Russian fluently, was a deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

The next major NATO meeting is scheduled for Dec. 9 to 10 at headquarters in Brussels.

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Jenkins Plans To Stay On in Laborite Post

But Will Be Silent During EEC Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

was no practical way to discipline them for leaving the party line.

Today, Labor's chief whip, Robert Mellish, formally announced that he would stand around instructions to vote "no" underlined three times—the strongest form of party order. But, in the circumstances, this is not likely to have much effect.

The pro-market defectors from the Labor party have been bitter at Mr. Jenkins and his friends for, as the critics saw it, blocking a chance to defeat the government and force it from office. Moreover, these forces on the left have wanted to use the European issue to build resentment against the party moderates and increase their own influence.

To Stay On

But for the moment the struggle does not seem to be taking that course. That much is indicated by Mr. Jenkins's apparent decision to stay on as deputy leader through the European debate.

A few weeks ago it was widely argued that Mr. Jenkins could hardly speak as deputy leader in favor of the Common Market while the party was resolved against entry now. Various commentators said he would have to resign, along with such other shadow cabinet members as the party's spokesman on Europe, Harold Lever.

Now their plan is simply to sit on the front bench during the debate—the places reserved for party leaders—but say nothing. As far as observers can sense now, that rather bizarre position is tacitly accepted by most of the party.

Labor's leader, Harold Wilson, has reached into the back benches for official spokesmen during the debate to replace Mr. Jenkins and the others.

Two of his choices are extreme opponents of British membership in the market, on any terms—Peter Shore and Douglas Jay. In fact, Mr. Wilson fired Mr. Jay from his cabinet in 1967 because of his opposition.

The official Labor position now is not all-out opposition. It simply criticizes the terms negotiated by the Conservatives as too severe.

Report in Paragraph

The report shows that Mr. Kossygin disputed Sen. Church's emphasis on the lack of trust between the United States and the Soviet Union. In paraphrase, the report states:

Premier Kossygin "said he saw no signs of mistrust in the faces of the American people" when he met with President Johnson at Glassboro, N.J., in 1967.

"He was inclined to think that mistrust is being artificially created. Has the Soviet Union ever gone back on any of its treaty commitments to the United States? No, he answered. Those who want to prevent agreements use mistrust as a smoke screen. They manufacture and manipulate mistrust."

When Sen. Church countered that "a primary cause of mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union was the inconsistency of our respective actions," Mr. Kossygin was not to be deflected.

"It was his opinion that propaganda was largely responsible for creating mistrust, through the press, radio and TV. He had seen, during his visit to the United States, the scale of the propaganda campaign against Russia. If this were reversed, it would be a giant step toward restoring confidence in our relations," he said.

Speke With Animation

"The prime minister was speaking now with animation. He was concerned about the fluctuations and zigzagging in U.S. policy. Some of the charges made by American public officials he understood were election plays, but we should remember that these plays were not limited to an internal effect. They were often addressed to foreign nations and produced adverse

Kissinger Meets Chou, Starts Talks On Nixon's Visit

PEKING, Oct. 20.—White House assistant Henry Kissinger and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai began their talks on the details of arrangements for President Nixon's China trip within hours of Mr. Kissinger's arrival here today.

Less than five hours after he stepped from a presidential jet, Mr. Kissinger met with a group that included the premier and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Mr. Kissinger was assisted in the talks by eight of the 18 members of his party, including Brig. Gen. James Hughes, military assistant to the President, and Dwight Chapin, a deputy assistant on Mr. Nixon's White House staff.

After the talks the premier entertained the Kissinger party at a banquet.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Mrs. Nixon Isn't Sure About Going to China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Pat Nixon drew back a little yesterday on her statement that she was sure to be accompanying President Nixon on his trip to Peking.

She said she was still not certain of that, "but I certainly do plan to go to Moscow."

At the Kennedy Center Monday night, the President's wife said "oh, sure" when asked whether she would be going to China. "I'm getting all my Chinese clothes ready," she added. But by Tuesday the First Lady and her press secretary were saying they had to wait until the plans are made as far as China is concerned.

Red Wanted Kossygin

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20 (UPI)—C.H. Hermansson, leader of the Swedish Communist party, said today that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kossygin should have shared the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize with Chancellor Brandt.

"With the citation the Norwegian Nobel Committee gave, Alexei Kossygin should have shared the prize with Willy Brandt," Mr. Hermansson told

newsmen.

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HARD HAT—Wearing a protective helmet with his name on it, Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin poses with a worker at a paper plant near Ottawa that he visited Tuesday.

U.S.-Soviet 'Mistrust' Called A 'Smoke Screen' by Kossygin

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WS).

"Mistrust" between the Soviet Union and the United States is a "smoke screen" created on the American side to impede agreement, Premier Alexei N. Kossygin tells visitors.

This approach, which the Soviet premier takes in private talks with prominent Americans, was recounted by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, in reporting on a conversation in the Kremlin last July.

Mr. Kossygin's style of discussion about the United States may provide insight for his current visit to Canada and perhaps also for President Nixon's projected visit to Moscow next May, Sen. Church said.

A summary of a 2 1/2-hour talk with Mr. Kossygin on July 16 was made public by Sen. Church as a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Report in Paragraph

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"The prime minister was speaking now with animation. He was concerned about the fluctuations and zigzagging in U.S. policy. Some of the charges made by American public officials he understood were election plays, but we should remember that these plays were not limited to an internal effect. They were often addressed to foreign nations and produced adverse

Kissinger Meets Chou, Starts Talks On Nixon's Visit

PEKING, Oct. 20.—White House assistant Henry Kissinger and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai began their talks on the details of arrangements for President Nixon's China trip within hours of Mr. Kissinger's arrival here today.

Less than five hours after he stepped from a presidential jet, Mr. Kissinger met with a group that included the premier and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Mr. Kissinger was assisted in the talks by eight of the 18 members of his party, including Brig. Gen. James Hughes, military assistant to the President, and Dwight Chapin, a deputy assistant on Mr. Nixon's White House staff.

After the talks the premier entertained the Kissinger party at a banquet.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Mrs. Nixon Isn't Sure About Going to China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Pat Nixon drew back a little yesterday on her statement that she was sure to be accompanying President Nixon on his trip to Peking.

She said she was still not certain of that, "but I certainly do plan to go to Moscow."

At the Kennedy Center Monday night, the President's wife said "oh, sure" when asked whether she would be going to China. "I'm getting all my Chinese clothes ready," she added. But by Tuesday the First Lady and her press secretary were saying they had to wait until the plans are made as far as China is concerned.

Red Wanted Kossygin

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20 (UPI)—C.H. Hermansson, leader of the Swedish Communist party, said today that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kossygin should have shared the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize with Chancellor Brandt.

"With the citation the Norwegian Nobel Committee gave, Alexei Kossygin should have shared the prize with Willy Brandt," Mr. Hermansson told

newsmen.

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Blames Vietnam War

Kossygin Attacks U.S. On Economic Policy

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (AP)—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kossygin took hard but veiled shots at U.S. economic policy yesterday during a warm toast to "fruitful Soviet-Canadian cooperation."

Without mentioning the United States by name, he said American policies are causing unemployment and economic slow-down in other countries. Such a system is no basis for international trade, he said at a luncheon he gave for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Kossygin said international trade "must be based on a stable system of foreign exchange rates, on a system which does not compel some countries to pay for it by slowing down their economic development by curtailing their commercial operations, by increasing unemployment on account of the economic miscalculations of others."

Focuses of Tension

"This is all the more unacceptable when these miscalculations are not due to chance circumstances, but are, in fact, rendered inevitable by the pursuit of policies creating focuses of tension and conflict in various parts of the world."

Mr. Kossygin blamed America's economic difficulties on the Vietnam war, saying, "No country, no matter how rich, can afford... unlimited expansion of the production of war materials."

He said this inevitably leads to "disorganization of the economy, to the rupturing of international economic links, to an increase in world tension."

World economies can only give temporary stimulus to employment and business activity, the premier continued, and to think otherwise is to accept the "fatal inevitability of increasing growth of military expenditure and arms production in the world and, hence, the constantly growing danger of war."

Mr. Kossygin welcomed Mr. Nixon's coming visit to Peking, saying these rounds of talks are to the easing of tensions.

However, he said, "No one talks about the possibility of a complete halt to the arms race."

He noted that Nixon's flight to Peking Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Moscow, a Soviet-Canadian agreement to establish mutual relations.

"I can't say if any big success we are counting on, but I hope to achieve positive results between the Soviet Union and China."

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Academic space still fulfills: age of 30 face never growing

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economy

Senate Votes Rules Covering Constitutional Conventions

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The Senate today approved a set of ground rules for amending the Constitution by calling a constitutional convention, an action yet taken in the 184-year history of the document.

Passage by an 84-0 vote occurred after a group of 11 senators won a sharply divided battle to make it somewhat more difficult for such a constitutional convention to approve any recommended changes.

A vote of 45 to 39, the approved amendment by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., increased from a simple majority to a two-thirds majority vote required.

Russia Seeks to Buy Land in Potomac

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Soviet officials had no objection to a private sale of land in the Potomac area, but they would not be used as a "recreation area" for Soviet Embassy staffs and employees.

At the Russian want, U.S. officials said, is something similar to the estate they have had many years at Glen Cove, N.Y., where their United States staff.

Land under consideration at George Washington University is a 10-acre tract that some State Department officials have serious reservations about letting the Russians purchase land in such a sensitive area.

A United States has a considerable Moscow for recreation purposes and this gives Soviet Union a precedent for using similar facilities near Washington.

In several years the Soviet Union and the United States have been trying to agree where each construct a larger embassy, use present facilities in Moscow and Washington have been down. These negotiations are under way but are separate from the Soviet effort to purchase land in the Potomac.

Mitchell Reports 10 U.S. Cases of corrupt Officials

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 (UPI)—More than 170 current or former holders of public office have been indicted or convicted in cases involving corruption in the last 20 months, U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell today said.

"The shocking aspect of this corruption of public office," Mr. Mitchell said, "is to display clearly the power of organized crime has held in American life."

He said the officials indicted, convicted during his tenure numbered 21 cities, 12 counties, 15 states. The officials ranged from judges to mayors, county law enforcement officers, even some state and federal officials both elected and appointed.

A speech for the Associated Managing Editors convention, Mr. Mitchell said that in time the Nixon administration has been in office, some 350 approved wire-taps had been in more than 1,500 arrests.

3. Firm Buys License of Soviet Clear Device

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—United States firm today said a contract here to buy license for a Soviet-designed apparatus for sterilizing food and drugs.

American sources said the deal provides for the manufacture and sale of the equipment in the United States, and Mexico.

News agency described the device as a series of charged accelerators designed by Novosibirsk Nuclear Physics Institute for sterilization of food and drugs and irradiation of other materials to make them durable and temperature-resistant.

Named the U.S. firm which bought the license as Energy Inc.

to adopt new constitutional amendments.

As finally passed by the Senate, the bill sets up a three-step process: two-thirds of the state legislatures must vote for a convention; then two-thirds of the convention delegates must approve any changes and finally three-quarters of the state legislatures must ratify those changes before they become effective.

Dirksen Campaign

The convention bill, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Erwin Jr., D., N.C., had its origin in a campaign by the late Sen. Everett Dirksen to entice a constitutional convention on reappointment to overturn the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling.

By mid-July of 1969, 33 states, only one short of the necessary two-thirds, had passed resolutions calling for a convention. But there was nothing in the Constitution or any federal statute as to how or when to hold such a meeting, who would attend or what procedures would control it.

Not to the dismay of many constitutional lawyers, was there any guarantee that a constitutional convention would be restricted to the subject on which the states had requested action. Some authorities believed that, once constituted, such a convention could rewrite the entire Constitution as it pleased.

The Erwin bill specifically prohibits such a convention from adopting "any amendment or amendments of a nature different from that stated in the concurrent resolution calling the convention." Congress is made the judge of any disputes on this issue.

Role for Caller

House opposition to the Erwin bill is expected to be led by Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who takes the position that the present state of uncertainty, while undesirable, is preferable to the active encouragement of a flood of new amendments that might result from setting up the new machinery.

Yesterday's Senate debate centered almost entirely on the Bayh amendment to require a two-thirds majority for convention action. Presumably, the move to make changes harder to achieve was almost uniformly opposed by Senate conservatives, who are always talking about preserving the sanctity of the Constitution.

Sen. Erwin argued against the higher voting requirement, saying: "We don't need this third hurdle. It's adding something to the Constitution that's not in it."

In the absence of contrary language, the North Carolinian maintained, any decision should be made by majority vote.

Should the Erwin bill become law, the last might well come on the issue of revenue-sharing. Sen. Erwin said that 11 states have already adopted resolutions for a constitutional convention on this subject.

Pressure Eases

The pressure for a convention on reappointment fell off considerably with Sen. Dirksen's death. And several states have since rescinded their resolutions favoring the move.

The Erwin bill would empower Congress to set the time, place and subject matter of a convention, once the requisite 2/3 states request one. Each state would be entitled to a number of delegates equal to its representation in the House and Senate combined, to be elected or appointed by the governor.

Delegates would be paid and compensated for expenses and travel. The Vice-President would preside over the convention until it chose its own officers. It would meet within one year of congressional authorization and have one year to complete its business.

Any convention-drafted amendment that did not win the approval of 3/4 states within seven years would die.

Murder Charged in Heroin Death

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—A man has been charged with murder in the death earlier this month of a 17-year-old girl from an overdose of heroin. District Attorney Elbert Watson said here yesterday. Mr. Watson said the indictment handed down by a county grand jury against Clifford Johnson, 34, was believed to be the first in the state in connection with a heroin overdose.

Mr. Johnson had been charged last Thursday with second-degree sale of a dangerous drug—a felony—to the girl, Debra Lalone. Her body was found on Oct. 8 in a parking lot.

3d Huey Newton Trial Postponed for a Week

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI)—Bombarded by a series of defense motions, a judge yesterday postponed the start of Huey Newton's third manslaughter trial for a week.



DEADLY DOUBLE BLAST—A burnt-out fire truck and gas tank car bear witness to fury of the second half of a two-stage explosion Tuesday near Houston. A crowd of firemen, newsmen and residents rushed to the site of the derailment and explosion, then were caught by a second, more powerful explosion an hour later. The second blast ripped the car in half, hurling the pieces 100 yards. One fireman was killed and 36 other persons were injured, some seriously. Windows were shattered two miles away.

U.S. Black Total Is Put at 11 Pct. in 1970 Census

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A black population of 22,580,289 in the 1970 survey—about 11 percent of the people in the United States—was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau.

The government says it has taken the most accurate census ever, although some black groups have contended their race was under-counted. Each person in the survey supplied his own classification of his race.

The bureau's report gave these additional statistics on the population by race: white 177,748,975; American Indian 792,730; Japanese 591,290; Chinese 435,062; Filipino 343,090; all others—including Koreans, Hawaiians, Aleuts, Eskimos, Malaysians, Polynesians, 720,520.

Out of 13th-Floor Window

Manson Family Figure Caught After Escape From L.A. Jail

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 (UPI)—A Manson family member, accused of attempted murder, escaped from a 13th-floor jail cell today, saving through bars and sliding down a rope of torn mattress covers, but was recaptured in a house-to-house search in Hollywood, where he crashed the getaway car.

Six other Manson clan members—five women and a man—were arrested as suspected accomplices.

Kenneth Como, 31, arrested for his alleged role in a September weapon-stealing raid on a gun shop, escaped from the Hall of Justice at about 2 a.m. the sheriff's department reported. It was his second jail escape.

Deputies said he was recaptured about seven hours later in a residential area of Hollywood, and that Como offered no resistance.

Como sawed through two vertical bars in his cell into the passageway, and then "enlarged a food pass-through" to get into an outside corridor, the sheriff's department said.

Manson clan member Sandy Claude was arrested in the vehicle. Five others—Lynne Fromme, Kitty Lutesinger, Sue Bartell and Richard Stauser—were arrested in another part of the city on suspicion of being accomplices, the spokesman said.

U.S. Will Probe Attica Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell agreed today to investigate complaints of beatings by inmates of Attica prison, where 43 persons were killed in a riot last month.

Some of the inmates have claimed that guards and other personnel at the prison in New York State were routinely beating prisoners in the aftermath of the riot. New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller urged Mr. Mitchell on Oct. 5 to provide federal observers to assure proper treatment.

The attorney general replied today by letter that the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division has been ordered "to conduct appropriate investigation of any specific allegations of physical mistreatment that appear to constitute a deprivation of civil rights violative of federal laws."

Bonn Weighing Bases in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Eight West German officials have arrived in Canada to study the possibility of using Canadian training facilities for the West German Army.

A defense policy paper in August said Canada could make additional contributions to the effectiveness of NATO by providing training facilities.

A Canadian spokesman said a decision was not expected for several months. The West Germans are due to return home Oct. 30.

Harlem Post Worth \$1,000 a Month

N.Y. Detective Says Payoffs Are Taken by All His Fellows

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—A crooked policeman who turned informer has testified that every detective in New York is taking bribes and that an assignment to Harlem is worth at least \$1,000 a month in payoffs from gambling racketeers.

As the first witness before a public hearing into police corruption, Detective William Phillips was asked how many detectives in the city received payoffs.

"To my knowledge, every one," Mr. Phillips replied. His role as a collector in the handling of payoffs to other policemen was revealed at a hearing Monday.

The Knapp Commission, headed by Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp, was set up by Mayor John J. Lindsay 18 months ago to investigate corruption within the 31,500-member police force, America's largest.

Payoffs come not only from gamblers, Mr. Phillips said, but also from tavern owners, contractors, tow truck operators and foreign embassies. And it was stated to find out who was on the take, the witness added.

"In this department," Mr. Phillips continued, "you could make a phone call and in five minutes you could know who his hobbies are and if he takes money."

The police department issued a statement later saying that all allegations coming out of the hearings would be investigated immediately and the men involved would be reassigned to the office of the chief investigator until the case was settled.

Drawing on 14 years of experience on the force, Mr. Phillips offered the commission what amounted to an anatomy of the payoff.

Mr. Phillips said that he netted \$3,000 during a six-month assignment in Harlem. He said that 14 of 16 detectives he worked with there were "on the pad"—taking payoffs. Of the other two, the witness said:

"Their reputations were not established. They were new. When they found out how much money we were making, they wanted to get on the bandwagon."

In return for the payoffs, Mr. Phillips said, the gambling racket was allowed to flourish in Harlem, interrupted only occasionally by an arrest staged with the racketeer's cooperation to impress high police officials.

Shortly afterward, deputies sighted a van belonging to the Manson family on Sunset Boulevard. It is usually parked in front of the Hall of Justice, where members of the clan keep vigil for their imprisoned leader, Charles Manson.

The driver "panicked and crashed into a parked car" when the deputies gave chase, the sheriff's office said. "Como was observed fleeing from the vehicle into the adjacent area," he said. No details were given on his subsequent capture.

Manson clan member Sandy Claude was arrested in the vehicle. Five others—Lynne Fromme, Kitty Lutesinger, Sue Bartell and Richard Stauser—were arrested in another part of the city on suspicion of being accomplices, the spokesman said.

Watson Plea Rejected

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—A jury yesterday rejected Charles (Tex) Watson's plea that he was suffering from drug-induced insanity when he knifed and shot to death film actress Sharon Tate and six others in August, 1969.

The jury, after deliberating little more than two hours, ruled that Watson was sane at the time of the killings. The panel now will decide whether he should be sentenced to death in the gas chamber.

Watson's hippie cult leader, Charles Manson, 36, and three girl followers have already been sentenced to death in the killings.

Superior Court Judge Adolph Alexander ordered the jury to start deliberating on whether the death penalty or life imprisonment should be imposed. Watson had entered a double plea of innocent to the seven murder charges and one charge of conspiracy to murder and innocent by reason of insanity.

10 Are Arrested in Trinidad State Of Emergency

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—A state of emergency was declared in Trinidad and Tobago last night by Prime Minister Eric Williams, who said industrial trouble was slowly strangling the country's economy.

His announcement coincided with the arrest of ten persons, including the president of the oilfield workers' union, George Weekes, and members of a black-power organization, the National Joint Action Committee.

Mr. Williams announced the government's state of emergency, a surprise move, in a radio and television statement that cited a deterioration in the labor situation.

It was the second state of emergency declared in the country in 18 months. The government acted in April last year following weeks of black-power demonstrations.

The latest incident on the labor front has been the abrupt stoppage of operations by Sadger Pan American Inc. and Wimpey Caribbean Ltd., two construction firms engaged on a \$180 million desulphurization plant for Texaco (Trinidad) Ltd.

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U.S. Requests Alabama to Repay Funds Claims Improper Use Of Law Unit Grants

By Kenneth Reich

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—The State of Alabama is being asked to repay the federal government \$303,779 because of alleged improper expenditures of that amount in federal funds it received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

It also has been disclosed that the FBI is investigating several persons and firms, including the Montgomery law firm of which former Gov. Albert P. Brewer is a member, in connection with possible attempts to defraud both the federal and state governments.

The request for repayment of the funds and the FBI inquiry were disclosed by LEAA head Jerry Leonard and the U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, Ira Dement.

Last spring, an LEAA audit report charged that \$475,000 of \$3.3 million in such funds granted the State of Florida had been improperly spent or obtained, some for political purposes by former Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. But this is the first time a request has been made for a state to refund LEAA money. Altogether, \$11.9 million in LEAA funds has been given Alabama.

15 Grants Disallowed

In testimony earlier this month before a congressional subcommittee, Mr. Leonard said 15 grants made by Alabama state authorities using federal monies had been disallowed. Included among them was a \$91,670 grant made to a firm known as Criminal Justice Systems, incorporated by Tom Lankford, editor of the Huntsville News, and Wendell Harris, a Birmingham television man. The money was to go for preparing a 1971 state plan for use of LEAA monies.

"The contract was awarded without the benefit of competitive bidding to a firm which had demonstrated no experience in the field of criminal justice planning and whose principals, the sole shareholders, were a television announcer, a newspaper editor and an oil company employee," Mr. Leonard said.

U.S. Attorney Dement confirmed last week that the FBI was investigating Messrs. Lankford and Harris, as well as John C. Gaither, mayor of Herlin, Ala. Mayor Gaither applied for and received a \$4,988 federal grant to purchase a police patrol car and radio communications equipment. He then allegedly used the unmarked car as his personal vehicle.

All of the questioned grants took place before George C. Wallace became governor.

Mr. Leonard told the House Government Operations subcommittee that the law firm of Hill, Robinson, Belser and Phelps, with which Gov. Brewer was associated after he left the governor's office last January, was being investigated in connection with a \$16,500 federal grant to prepare a booklet for sheriffs in 1970.

© Los Angeles Times

Despite Congressional Moves Athens Reported Reassured By Agnew on Military Aid

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The military-backed Greek government asserted yesterday that it had been reassured by Vice-President Agnew that U.S. military assistance to Greece will continue.

A qualified Greek source told newsmen last night that during the Vice-President's three-day talks with the Greek leaders, Mr. Agnew had conveyed his confidence that President Nixon would "exhaust all possibilities for the continuation of military assistance (to Greece)."

The source was alluding to an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill passed by the House of Representatives suspending military assistance to Greece until the restoration of constitutional rule in this country.

In Washington, it was learned that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has quietly approved a ban on any military or economic aid to Greece in the current fiscal year, including sales of military equipment or supplies on credit.

[The panel wrote the restriction into the foreign aid authorization bill last week as Mr. Agnew was preparing to confer in Athens with Greek leaders.]

The House amendment carried an escape clause empowering the President to authorize such aid if he certified in writing that this was in "the overriding interests of U.S. security." Greece was slated to receive \$118 million worth of U.S. military equipment in grants and credits this year.

The Athens source indicated that the Vice-President expressed confidence during his talks here that ended Monday that Mr. Nixon would not hesitate to use the escape clause in order to obtain continuation of aid to Greece.

No Stipulations Exacted

The source denied reports that this reassurance had been obtained at the price of a pledge by the Greek regime to speed up full constitutional rule and to reinstate King Constantine to the throne.

"There was no discussion on the evolution and the progress of the Greek political question or the question of the king," the source said.

State Dept. Denies Czech Spy Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—State Department officials said today that the expulsion of an American diplomat by Czechoslovak officials was "totally unwarranted" and "can only have an unwelcome effect on U.S.-Czechoslovak relations."

Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said accusations by Czech authorities that Samuel G. Wise, chief of the combined political and economic section in the U.S. Embassy in Prague, had engaged in espionage "are totally unwarranted."

"The department categorically rejects allegations that Mr. Wise was engaged in any activity in Prague inconsistent with his diplomatic status," Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Wise was expelled from Czechoslovakia last night by Prime Minister Benes.

Mr. Williams said that the government's state of emergency, a surprise move, in a radio and television statement that cited a deterioration in the labor situation.

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official source stated in an outline of the topics broached during the talks between the Vice-President and Premier George Papadopoulos, the former army colonel who was a leader of the 1967 coup d'etat.

The source said that during the talks, which lasted a total of six hours, there had been a broad review of all the questions concerning the Atlantic alliance, "including the interrelation of forces," the situation in Europe and the Balkans, as well as Greek-Turkish relations and the problem of Cyprus.

Agnew Goes Sightseeing

RHODES, Greece, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew toured islands of his ancestral land today.

Cold water and rough seas forced him to cancel an Aegean Sea cruise, but he still took in some of Greece's most famed tourist sights, including the ruins at Knossos on Crete, the site of a rich and advanced civilization between 3000 and 1100 B.C.

He flew from there to Rhodes and then to Athens, where he will stay for two days.

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THE

'To End Involvement in Vietnam'

Last Tuesday, largely unnoticed, Mr. Nixon made what may be his most important statement on Vietnam. By the time he goes to Moscow next May, he said, the United States will have "ended" American involvement in Vietnam... or at least have made significant progress toward accomplishing that goal.

Three aspects of this statement were distinctive. First, he spoke of ending "American involvement," a phrase which surely goes beyond ground combat forces into the uncertain but negotiable area of advisers, logistical personnel, "residual forces" and "support in air." Second, he defined the ending of involvement as a "goal," which it properly is; previously he had tended to discuss his war aims in terms of bringing about a certain political result in Vietnam. And third, he inched closer to setting a specific date for ending the American involvement. By May, he said, "we trust that we will have accomplished that goal, or at least have made significant progress" toward it.

In short, President Nixon has lent his personal authority and prestige to a public pledge to remove the United States from the war, perhaps within seven months. Though he left himself a large loophole ("significant progress"), he has gone further toward doing what the bulk of his responsible critics have long pleaded with him to do: set a reasonable final limit on American participation in the war. This is surely the thrust of his words.

Now, we realize that Mr. Nixon strongly urged us all not to "speculate" about what he will say in his long-scheduled Vietnam report on Nov. 15. In the joint interests of communicating with our readers and of encouraging the President to proceed along the path he now appears to have chosen, however, we will press cautiously on.

Two broad developments permit, if they do not require, Mr. Nixon to leave the war. Inside Vietnam, events thoroughly justify the conclusion that the United States has given South Vietnam that "reasonable chance" to survive on its own. President Thieu, freshly re-elected by an eminently Vietnamese electoral process, is seated more firmly than ever. Saigon has made "great progress" toward representative government, Mr. Nixon observed last week. Ambassador Porter recently told the Viet Cong: "Of the

300 or so district and province capitals of South Vietnam, you do not hold a single one after these many years of war and your best military efforts. You are, in fact, further from military victory than ever." Politically, he said, the Viet Cong are similarly disabled. We realize well that such judgments as Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Porter's are not indisputable. But we see no reason to dispute them. The important point is that the administration itself chooses to portray developments in Vietnam in a way indicating that the American mission there has been successfully accomplished. We could not agree more.

Outside Vietnam, of course, the President's forthcoming trips to Moscow and Peking have entirely altered the international context of the war. That Peking and then Moscow invited him can only mean to the Viet Cong and Hanoi that their principal allies have other and larger fish to fry, as indeed they have. It need not mean a Chinese or Soviet sellout of their Vietnamese clients. It unquestionably means a judgment in Moscow and Peking that their clients are now within striking distance of a deal which they, the patrons, believe ought to be grabbed.

What kind of a deal? Back in August, Mr. Nixon said: "The record, when it finally comes out, will answer all the critics as far as the activity of this government in pursuing negotiations in established channels." Now, this could merely mean that the record will show that the Nixon administration gave it an honest try. Or it could mean that something is brewing, perhaps something which is intimately tied into Mr. Nixon's larger dealings with Peking and Moscow. By the nature of so delicate and difficult a diplomatic undertaking, it would be impossible at this point for any but a very few insiders to know. What is clear is that the President, when he talks about "ending the American involvement" and claims that his negotiating record will "answer all the critics," is taking upon himself a tremendous responsibility to produce positive and conclusive results well in advance of his rendezvous with the electorate a year from now. He is creating his own political imperatives and this is perhaps the strongest assurance he could be expected to give at this point in time of his determination to deliver on his promises.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'The Smell of War'

The reported buildup of Indian and Pakistani forces along the borders of both East and West Pakistan adds urgency to the warning of a New Delhi official that "there is a smell of war in the air." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has so far managed to restrain Indian hawkishness, indicated mounting frustration in an interview in which she termed the situation "quite grave."

Although neither government can rationally want war, the massing of forces greatly enhances the danger of conflict through miscalculation. This is especially true along the East Pakistan frontier, where the advent of the dry season this month invites sharply increased activity by Bengali guerrillas, operating from sanctuaries in India.

What United Nations Secretary-General Thant called a "potential" threat to peace last August has become too imminent a peril to be longer ignored by the world organization. The source of the trouble is clearly the continuing military repression in East Pakistan, which has already sent more than nine million refugees into India. Despite President Yahya Khan's promise of amnesty and the restoration of political life in the Eastern province, the refugee flow continues at the staggering rate of 30,000 a day and is expected to total 12 million by the end of the year—roughly the equivalent of the total flow in both directions after the division of India and Pakistan in 1947.

Sources inside East Pakistan indicate that mass political arrests continue and that the

army is pressing its policy of harsh reprisals against "miscreants," especially the Hindu minority in East Bengal. The imprisonment and secret trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader, and the suppression of the Awami League, which swept the election in East Pakistan last December, make a farce of the new elections President Yahya has called.

So far, UN intervention has been confined to inadequately financed humanitarian efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in India and of the other victims of Pakistan's civil strife who remain in East Bengal. But it is increasingly apparent that no real relief can come without an end to the repression and to Pakistan's political crisis.

To prevent this man-made catastrophe from becoming compounded in a wider Indian-Pakistani war, it is essential that the UN come to grips with the central problem—the suppression of human rights in East Pakistan. As a first step, the Security Council might empower the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission into East Pakistan and to the refugee camps in India to check conflicting Pakistani and Indian claims about what has been happening in the Bengali region of Pakistan. If the Indians are sincere about seeking a peaceful resolution they should welcome an impartial investigation, which would focus a world spotlight on the explosive problems of "Bangla Desh."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Espionage Industry

Russian spies and saboteurs, mostly taking advantage of diplomatic privilege, are now working in such numbers and so brazenly in Western countries as to constitute a kind of tolerated parasite, living and operating almost as of right. If things go much farther they will become almost an integral part of the diplomatic scene. Britain broke the unspoken convention—"gentleman's agreement"—is hardly the right term—by expelling 105 Russian agents after Moscow had

brazenly rejected all British requests to desist. Belgium now has a similar problem over Mr. Tchekotarov, a military espionage official who defected from the Russian trade mission. The Belgian government is going to great lengths to settle the matter diplomatically without an open row. Some of the agents have already left, but Russia is still resisting the withdrawal of another half-dozen, and Belgium is hesitating before expelling them.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 21, 1896

NEW YORK.—An editorial in the New York Sun today says: "All of Spain's grievances, and they are many, resulting from the war in Cuba would be ended by a single act of magnanimity on the part of the Madrid Government. Let Cuba go. Get out of Cuba. This act, too, would relieve President Cleveland from perplexity and might enable him to recognize the independence of Cuba before the end of the Presidential term."

Fifty Years Ago

October 21, 1921

DEBHAM, Mass.—Judge Webster Thayer, of the County Court, has fixed Saturday to confer counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, both of whom have been convicted of murder. A verdict of guilty was returned on July 14, but the men have not yet been sentenced, being given a temporary stay. Both men have repeatedly protested their innocence and a dramatic scene ensued in the courtroom once again.



'Call the NASA Space Center—I've Got an Idea for Another Trip Before November 1972.'

Nixon's Puzzling 'Diplomacy'

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The Nixon administration's "diplomacy" on the China question at the United Nations is a puzzle. At the very moment when Henry Kissinger is arriving in Peking to help "normalize" Washington's relations with the People's Republic of China, U.S. Ambassador Bush is lobbying and arguing for votes to keep Nationalist China in the UN as if he were the Texas state chairman at the Republican National Convention.

It is barely possible—no more than that—that Peking would understand the President's policy of not abandoning the Nationalists. After all, a nation often has to be responsible even for its blunders. But it is not at all likely that they will understand the administration's pressure tactics on the uncommitted nations in the UN debate.

This is all the more puzzling because the main objective of Mr. Kissinger's present mission to Peking—outside of establishing an agenda and setting up technical communications—is to try to establish an atmosphere of trust, a feeling that the President's forthcoming talks with Chou En-lai are only the beginning of a long process in which disagreements on specific questions are unavoidable, but the clear objective of which is the creation of mutual respect leading to a better world order.

If this is indeed the objective as the President has implied in public and emphasized in private, then Ambassador Bush's smoky-room tactics and Capitol Hill rhetoric are hard to understand. For it is clear that no really effective new-world order can be created without the help of the Chinese Communists, whereas it is possible that such a thing could be done without the Chinese Nationalists.

Kissinger's Book

Mr. Kissinger wrote a perceptive book on American foreign policy called "The Necessity for Choice," the theme of which was: Things are tough all around but let's make up our minds and let's make that this is the problem. The administration has made up its mind on keeping both Peking and Taiwan in the UN, which is good domestic politics; but it has not made up its mind on "the necessity for choice" between Peking and Taiwan, which, when accompanied by backstairs threats of cutting UN appropriations and foreign aid, is both bad diplomacy and bad foreign policy.

Of course, it may be that there is an explanation. Maybe Kissinger and Chou En-lai reached an understanding in their first meeting that the China-seat question was something apart and Washington was going to use all the influence at its command to put Peking in the UN while retaining Taiwan at least in the General Assembly.

But I found no evidence of this in Peking, and nobody in Washington even suggests that there was such a deal. So the puzzle remains. For the question of creating a better world order is still the main issue, and the chance to do it now while Chou En-lai is still prime minister is better than it is likely to be later on. And this critical and presiding issue of making a new start in world affairs, and making the United Nations a representative forum of all the great nations, is something beyond questions of

American politics or the short-term interests of either Washington or Peking.

It is a question for the nations to decide on its merits. After all, even John Foster Dulles, the theological architect of America's policy of containment in Asia, wrote in the early 1950s that the United Nations must represent the world as it is and not just the world as we would like it to be. In fact, he added, we do not like the expansion of Communism in China at all, but if the Communists actually control it, then they should be in the United Nations.

As a matter of fact, it was precisely this argument by Dulles that long ago began to appeal to Richard Nixon's pragmatism, and undoubtedly contributed to his bold initiative to "normalize" relations with Communist China. But here again, his sense of politics and his sense of history tend to come into conflict, and he avoids "the necessity for choice" by doing something on one side and something else on the other.

An Airy Policy

This is not to say that he doesn't have strong arguments for his ambiguity. It does seem ridiculous to vote into the UN fragments of states from Africa and elsewhere and at the same time bounce the Chinese Nationalists, who do govern 14 million people. Also, maybe expelling the Nationalists would set a precedent in the UN that would threaten other states, though this has obviously been used as a scare tactic.

But even so, the Nixon administration seems to be operating on an assumption which really has no visible means of support. It is assuming—or at least hoping—that Peking will accept the compromise of admission to the UN while Taiwan is still in the organization, especially since the argument in Washington goes—Peking will have the seat in the Security Council as the representative of all the Chinese people.

This, it is said at the State Department, would give Peking the opportunity to take the Security Council seat, where the Nationalists would not be sitting, and then simply to ignore the General Assembly seat, while the Nationalists were sitting in that body.

But unless there is some deal behind all this, which I don't believe, the administration's assumptions and tactics are really hard to fathom, and must be an awkward embarrassment for Kissinger in Peking.

After all, the President didn't have to start down this road if he couldn't choose between Peking and Taiwan. Or even if he decided not to choose, he still had strong points on his side. But making a world sensation out of Kissinger's first trip to "normalize" relations with the Commu-

nists, and then launching a power campaign on behalf of the Nationalists which the Communists have clearly said they will not tolerate—this is the puzzle of the administration's domestic and foreign policies which only the UN members can resolve.

TOKYO.—Everybody understands that President Nixon's projected trip to China is connected with American domestic politics—namely, his re-election campaign. But here in Tokyo at least, experienced and acute China-watchers have come to the conclusion that the converse is also true.

They think the Nixon trip figures deeply in the internal politics of the Peking regime. More particularly, their view is that the President's visit is being used to put back the role of China's military as part of a general leadership struggle.

Evidence that the Nixon trip is an element in a continuing battle within China is overwhelming. For the trip is polarizing the Chinese into two camps: one to take place while almost all the outstanding issues confront-

Letters

Guinea Pigs

What a nation of monsters we have become and at once such consummate artists at self-deception. The recent revelations concerning the use of the feeble-minded and defenseless by the Cincinnati University Hospital people at the bidding of the "Defense" Department is but the latest macabre instance of "science" imitating art in stealing an act from George Orwell. With all their genius for logic, chopping, half-splitting, tergiversation, these Cincinnati heirs of Hippocrates resort to that tired accusation that the infamous escape of the cat from the bag was "altered." Well—no doubt, every sentence put on paper is "altered" one way or another, otherwise it would be rather dull, but if they mean that their actions were depicted as more monstrous than in fact they are, I am unimpressed.

This is not the first instance in which the poor and friendless have been experimented with in our hospitals, though not with nuclear radiation, but the popular indignation aroused is short lived in these days of constant sensation and the concern of the press is never sustained. The fuss dies down, no individual is held responsible. One giant step closer to 1984.

We old people (oh forgive—I mean senior citizens) had better start conditioning ourselves psychologically for involuntary euthanasia for I'm sure the "social scientists" and "behavioral engineers" already have their hands together to think up a name for it which will make it even nicer-sounding along with an Alexandrian rationale which will make the graybeards cry for it as children were alleged to do for Castor in the old advertisements.

THOMAS DEVINE.

Far from Boffo

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

INDIANAPOLIS.—The dreams long cherished by his ambitious aides in New York of making Mayor John V. Lindsay the Democratic nominee for President received only thin nourishment on the mayor's first outing as a Democrat.

Here for a two-day Indiana tour last week at the invitation of the state party chairman, Gordon St. Angelo, Lindsay drew full houses at exuberant party rallies in Gary, South Chicago, Fort Wayne and Evansville. But he failed to exploit the potential of his captive audiences. The political idiom of a Manhattan sophisticate trying to educate working-class blacks and rural whites on the crisis of the cities fell flat leaving most of his audiences restless and slightly embarrassed.

Indeed, the hoped-for political tour de force of transforming Lindsay from lifelong Republican to National leader of the Democratic party is not so simple as the bright young men at the New York City Hall have imagined. Lindsay, for example, is a thanks to St. Angelo, the only Midwestern state where he is truly welcome. Neither Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago nor Gov. John J. Chellis of Ohio wants him around.

Timing Is Off

But in Indiana, the effort at transplanting the Lindsay charisma encountered resistant soil. At Gary, Lindsay seemed taken aback by the crowd of steel-mill blacks who had come to see him playing and he was suddenly introduced, long before he should have been. Instead of giving the brothers the straight talk they wanted, Lindsay floundered, praising a housing project he had just visited and ending with an ancient joke built around a lady of easy virtue called Annabelle.

"Good Lord," whispered a top state party official, "Has John lost his marbles? To these cats Annabelle suggests a racial joke."

Moreover, Lindsay's rhetoric was packed with clichés of Eastern-style drawing-room politics. His allusions to "reallocation of resources," to "building strength" for his new party, to the "upward thrust" of his own programs in New York City, intermingled with "boiling" and "marvelous" lost many in the audiences who had come ready to be charmed.

He left hundreds of students at Valparaiso University, who had

given him a roaring reception, apathetic with a long-winded answer to a simple question about extension of the draft. "He feels he has to give the whole shovelful for every question," said one local politician. "They want to see what he's dishing up fancy hors d'oeuvres."

Finally, his Indiana outing met a legitimate question: Can Lindsay run for President in 1976 and run New York City at the same time? Lacking even 50,000 votes in a national poll organization, Lindsay arrived in Indiana with a single aide, secretary Tom Morgan, and bodyguard. On several occasions he rushed to a telephone to handle crises back home in New York.

Needs Full Staff

If Lindsay enters the prime early next year, he cannot be to do it without a full presidential campaign staff which includes a ranking city hall official traveling with him who is so potent to take minutes-by-minute crises off Lindsay's back. Furthermore, his political staff must do the essential advance work for him that local party officials, even those with St. Angelo's competence, cannot pass hands.

His speech to an event broadcast by the Howard W. Hunter School of Religion, which the audience was the speech he made to a far more politically sensitive crowd, a night in Evansville, Indiana, was drastically overbooked. Lindsay, making three separate speeches for Mayor Rich Hatcher in a campaign to Hatcher cannot conceivably have all these speeches in one evening. Lindsay did leave two or three men here to impress. He piled his credentials as one of the national Democrats with enough to turn out big and raise party funds (\$150 for Indiana Democratic may candidates) and he won important political IOUs to be sold in the Indiana presidential primary, should he decide later.

For Lindsay, the lesson to be learned from Indiana is twofold. The immediate need of a staff organization and the hard fact that a political style shaped Manhattan could be the kiss death out in what the New York sticklers call the sticks.

Casting a Sword-Play

By Joseph Kraft

ing the Peking regime remain unsettled.

There has not been, as many predicted there would be, a tenth session of the National People's Congress, which is the top political authority in China. The new constitution, with its provision that Lin Biao is to succeed Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the party, thus remains in doubt. So does the question of a successor to Liu Shao-chi as head of state.

Moreover, the direct fight between Peking and Washington over the role of Taiwan remains unresolved. So does the indirect fight over the future of Vietnam. Not to mention the tension with Russia along the northern border.

With all these central issues still open, it strains credulity to believe—as some China experts at the White House apparently did believe—that the President's visit was the end result of a battle across-the-board consolidation of the Chinese leadership. Far more likely, it is an element in a continuing process of decision-making.

Clearly connected with this process is the subject of the succession to Mao Tse-tung. That much is made clear by the exclusion of Lin Biao's name from the news account of a formal toast proposed to him and Mao by Emperor Hsiao Shih-shan of Mongolia during his recent visit to Peking.

The obvious theory is that something has happened to Lin. But, in general, Peking tends to announce deaths or illness, and so far there has been no such announcement concerning Lin. Moreover, reports from Peking suggest that what is going on involves institutions as well as individuals. In particular, there has been a striking series of actions that work to put wraps on the armed forces in China.

The Canceled Congress

For one thing, there is the non-happening of the people's congress. That puts into question the claims of Lin to the succession. And Lin, of course, is an army man.

For a second thing, other leading military men have been out of sight. The group includes

Huang Yung-sheng, chief of general staff, and a special

aid of Lin Biao, and Wu Hsien, commander of the 66th Army. Furthermore, the Chinese Force has been kept on ground for nearly six weeks. It is a truly severe operational restriction, adverse to China's strategy in a way visible to the outside world.

Additionally, some of the figures in the Cultural Revolution known for hostility to military have recently been tentatively prominent. The names Mao Tse-tung's wife, Ching, and two of her associates from the party, Lin and Chang Ch'un-chiao. Finally, there is the Nixon visit. The pattern exactly fits the status of a military organization depends on having an enemy. Thus when the leader of "lean imperialism" parades Peking, the prestige of the new military is inevitably diminished.

A big uncertainty in all this has to do with who is doing to whom. One theory is Premier Chou En-lai is too right to assert himself as a censor against Lin Biao, and the backing of Mao, of that struggle, it is held, has been downgrading Lin's powers in the military.

A second theory is that has finally decided to begin the military. In that Chou is acting with Mao's long to head off Lin Biao curb the army and air force.

But either way, the point is that the Nixon shapes up as an element in the internal politics. And is so, two practical consequences follow.

The first is that the visit, being largely an external Chinese domestic affair, produces many immediate domestic consequences. It is that the Soviet fully mindful of the disarray, is not particularly by the President's visit. Contrary, it seems more true that the big diplomatic lies between Washington and Moscow.

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From Bourguiba to Bar nisia Split mons Meeting entral Committee

IS, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Pres. Habib Bourguiba today a meeting of the nation's elected Central Committee, a bid to stave off a split ruling party and retain executive powers.

Announcement from the age Presidential Palace, of 68-year-old "Supreme," said the Central Committee will meet Friday to pro- with the election of a 14- Political Bureau.

58-member committee was last week by the eighth of the Socialist De- party, which Mr. Bour- founded and led in the ul fight for independence France in 1956.

to now he has ruled both arty and this country of 11 million persons, all but un- aged. But at the congress into opposition over his o name his own successor, the floor demands to speed nstitutional reform.

ing for the Central Com- and on resolutions de- ing election of the president a nation, opposition led by d Mestiri, who was ousted r. Bourguiba as interior r a month earlier, outpol- r. Bourguiba's supporters.

Mestiri, 46, ended ahead of Bourguiba's personal noul- successor, Prime Minister Nouri, in rank-and-file arty.

he than Mr. Mestiri kept up ire in public statements ed at Mr. Nouri who he a sought to "pressure" and ss" him into silence.

Bourguiba's announcement a Friday Central Committee ng came shortly after Tu- a officially controlled press published long attacks on Mestiri, accusing him of beak- "illegally" and trying ab Mr. Bourguiba in the

a succession issue is crucial ue Mr. Bourguiba has been y 11 for almost three years has spent long periods under- ment abroad for viral hepa- and nervous depression.

geria Asserts by Will Seize % Oil Control

GIERS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The rian government newspaper republique said today the n government plans to na- ize 51 percent of all for- petroleum assets "within a weeks" using the same- dures as that applied by the an authorities last Feb-

e paper said the seizure was sed at a meeting last week en Algerian President Hou- Bourmedienne and Libyan r Col. Moammar Qadhafi. It he foreign companies operat- Libya, most of them Amer- would be given one month cept the government propos- halt their operations.

is the world's third-larg- rporter of crude for which icts revenues of almost \$2 a year. Almost all the n oil is shipped to Western e.

to Backs India East Pakistan, aves for Cairo

N DELHI, Oct. 20 (NYT). dent Tito of Yugoslavia his four-day state visit to today after endorsing at- fully India's position on the Pakistani crisis.

int communiqué by Marshal and Prime Minister Indira hl. issued soon after the av leader's departure for today, said the two coun- "declared their support for al liberation movements he struggle against colonial ation."

spokesman for the Indian ment said later that this e was mentioned in the unique at India's behest, in view of the current Ben- liberation struggle in East an to end "colonial domina- by West Pakistan.

ommuniqué called for a al solution in East Pak- "acceptable to the represen- s who had been elected by eople," and for "urgent- res to achieve this objec- in accordance with the s, inalienable rights and s interests of the people of Bengal."

Meets With Sadat

IRO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Pres- Tito met for three hours with Egyptian President r Sadat and "voiced his lete understanding of the an position" for a Middle settlement, Egyptian For- Minister Mahmoud Riad an- ced.

shal Tito is scheduled to n to Belgrade tomorrow.

Reopens Border Jordan Traffic

IMAN, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Iraq reopened its border to Jordan traffic, Amman news- s said today.

border was closed in July protest against Jordanian actions against the Pales- in guerrillas.



Associated Press

ULSTER PROTEST—Three opposition members of the Northern Ireland Parliament, from left, Austin Currie, John Hume and Paddy O'Hanlon, starting a 48-hour hunger strike Tuesday night at No. 10 Downing St. to protest the alleged mistreatment of internees in Ulster.

Guarded All Night by Students

IRA Leader Eludes Capture After Siege at Belfast College

BELFAST, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A leader of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) escaped from Queen's University in Belfast today after an all-night siege by troops and policemen.

Thomas MacGiolla and his wife slipped out a side door of the students' union building in which they had spent the night behind barricades. They drove off and two hours later telephoned to say they had safely crossed into the Irish Republic.

A citizen of the Irish Republic who lives in Dublin, Mr. MacGiolla is regarded as a political rather than a military figure in the IRA. The arrest was attempted under the special powers that permit detention without trial in Northern Ireland.

Mr. MacGiolla is president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA. He came to Queen's University last night to deliver a lecture on the Common Market.

Once his talk was over, the police and troops tried to arrest him, but students stopped them and erected barricades. Throughout the night, the students negotiated by telephone for his free passage to the border.

Students said that eventually a high-ranking police officer on the spot pledged freedom of passage for Mr. MacGiolla, although police headquarters insisted that no deal had been made.

After nearly 12 hours in the building, Mr. MacGiolla, his wife and a girl companion decided to rely on the assurance of the police officer on the spot. It appeared that they left unchal- lenged.

In another development in the continuing strife, Belfast's newest luxury hotel, the Europa, was evacuated tonight when an un- exploded bomb was discovered in a bar.

Army bomb-disposal experts described the device as the most advanced they had yet encoun- tered in Northern Ireland.

Troops said they would ex- plore the bomb inside the hotel. "It is just too dangerous to move," an army spokesman said.

Dutch Hold Arms Dealer

HAARLEM, the Netherlands, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A judge today ordered that an American arms dealer be held in custody but released the pilot of a plane seized on Saturday with a consignment of arms believed destined for the IRA.

The judge, H.G.P. Zweepers, remanded 42-year-old Ernest Koene in custody for six days pending investigation.

Released was 47-year-old John van Hornwegen, who piloted the

Banned in Romania Red Author Hears Own Book Read on Radio Free Europe

BUCHAREST, Oct. 20 (AP).—Every night now for more than a week, a Romanian writer has sat by his radio and heard one of his novels, a banned book he has never seen in print, read aloud by a strange voice from abroad.

The man is Paul Goma, whom Western publishers are billing as "the Romanian Solzhenitsyn." The book is "Ostinato" (The Obstinate One), whose publication in West Germany so enraged Romanian authorities that they walked out of the Frankfurt Book Fair last week when an "illegal" edition of it went on display.

Mr. Goma, who no longer leaves his cluttered apartment on the outskirts of Bucharest, and whose telephone suddenly stopped ringing on outside calls, leans forward toward his set to listen, because reception is poor. What Mr. Goma hears is his own story of Romania's darkest Stalin- ist years, read in a serialized version, on Radio Free Europe's Munich-based Romanian-language broadcast.

A "Political Tool"

"This is mad," Mr. Goma tells a visitor. "Me listening to my own book on the radio, and I have never seen a copy of it. The book has become an international political tool, which I never intended it to be."

"But the government is com- pounding its mistakes. It it wants to kill the book. Not let- ting it be published here was enough of an error. But to have a fit about its being published in the West is a bigger one, and will guarantee its success."

The story of Mr. Goma's book is the most dramatic develop- ment in connection with the new, rigorous cultural program an- nounced by President Nicolas Ceausescu, which has been de- scribed by some Romanians as a return to the kind of cultural Stalinism that the country once seemed to be outgrowing.

Impressed 5 Years

Mr. Goma's book grew largely out of his experience as a politi-



Alberto Pirelli

30,000 Are Idled In Spanish Mines, Automobile Plant

MADRID, Oct. 20 (AP).—Some 30,000 coal miners and auto workers remained idle today in support of their claims for higher wages, wider social benefits and reinstatement of fired colleagues.

The Barcelona plant of Seat —Sociedad Espanola de Autom- obiles de Turismo—remained closed in the wake of disturbances Monday when police clashed with hundreds of the striking workers. The plant reopened briefly yesterday but police dislodged 4,000 workers who refused to work. About 20,000 workers are idle.

(Later today, 840 metal work- ers in Barcelona went on a sym- pathy strike, UPI reported.)

One of six injured men was reported still in serious condition today. Strikes are illegal in Spain, and those involved do do not receive financial aid from trade unions. About 10,000 coal miners are striking in the pits near Oviedo, in northern Spain.

Meanwhile, in Madrid, police said 18 persons were arrested last night in connection with an unauthorized meeting of chemical industry employees.

Spain Living Cost Up

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The cost of living in Spain rose 1.11 percent last month over the August level, the National Statis- tical Office reported today.

Obituaries Alberto Pirelli, 89; Built Up Giant Italian Rubber Firm

MILAN, Oct. 20 (UPI).— Alberto Pirelli, who built a small family concern into a huge in- dustry, died at his home in nearby Casciano last night.

Mr. Pirelli, 89, was honorary president of the Pirelli Co., which merged with Dunlop of Britain last year to become the world's third largest tire and rubber group after Goodyear and Fire- stone.

Some years ago, Mr. Pirelli conferred the active presidency of the company upon his son Leopoldo, 46.

Mr. Pirelli was one of the most influential businessmen in Italy and one of the few to serve in a diplomatic capacity for some time. He was born on April 28, 1882, near a small rubber factory his father founded 10 years be- fore.

Top Manufacturer

He joined his father's com- pany at 21 and became executive director one year later. With his late brother Piero, he built the small plant into Italy's top rubber manufacturer.

Millions of cars throughout the world now travel on Pirelli tires. Thousands of miles of Pirelli cables criss-cross the oceans. The Pirelli headquarters, in Italy's tallest skyscraper, is a feature of the Milan skyline.

Mr. Pirelli served as a nego- tiator for Italy in talks about the economic aspects of the World War I peace treaty and about settlement of Italy's war debts to the United States and Britain. Mussolini appointed him in 1926 as first president of the Foreign Trade Institute.

Mr. Pirelli took an active in- terest in sports. He played ten- nis and was on the Milan soccer team for some years. In 1908, he went up in a plane with U.S. aviation pioneer Wilbur Wright at Le Mans, France.

British Mission Goes to Rhodesia

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A three-man Foreign Office dele- gation left for Salisbury today for a new round of exploratory talks aimed at reaching a political settlement between Britain and Rhodesia.

The purpose of the talks is to see whether sufficient agreement can be reached to warrant ne- gotiations between Foreign Sec- retary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Premier Ian D. Smith.

Prime Minister Edward Heath told Parliament yesterday that Britain has not altered its terms for settlement of the six-year- old independence quarrel.

8 Die as Heavy Rains Cause Floods in Texas

DALLAS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—More than a foot of rain drenched Texas today causing flash floods that drowned six persons and were responsible for the deaths of two more.

Only a few weeks ago, Texas and the Southwest were dry and dusty from lack of rain. Crops burned up on farms an- water supplies for some cities were threatened.

Today was the fourth day of violent weather that spread rain to nearly every town in the state. Eight deaths were blamed on the storm, including six drownings and two traffic deaths on a rainy road near Forney.

Christian of Hesse

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (NYT).— Prince Christian of Hesse, 84, who was related to several Euro-

Fly the difference

The difference is us.
The people in KLM.
Not just the new look we've given our planes.
Or the new uniforms for our girls.
But our kind of service.
A friendly word in your own language.
And an eye to your needs before your flight. As well as after.
Our friends call it sky-service on the ground.
And it comes from the airline that made reliability happen.
But don't just take our word for it.
Next time you spread your wings to fly, check the difference for yourself.
Test us. Try us.
Fly the difference.



The little difference: our new look. The real difference: us.

Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal

**HOUSE
OF
LORDS**
8 years old



KLM
the airlines' airline.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age and older has increased by 50 percent, and the number of people 75 years of age and older has increased by 100 percent. The number of people 85 years of age and older has increased by 200 percent. The number of people 95 years of age and older has increased by 400 percent. The number of people 100 years of age and older has increased by 1,000 percent. The number of people 105 years of age and older has increased by 2,000 percent. The number of people 110 years of age and older has increased by 4,000 percent. The number of people 115 years of age and older has increased by 8,000 percent. The number of people 120 years of age and older has increased by 16,000 percent. The number of people 125 years of age and older has increased by 32,000 percent. The number of people 130 years of age and older has increased by 64,000 percent. The number of people 135 years of age and older has increased by 128,000 percent. The number of people 140 years of age and older has increased by 256,000 percent. The number of people 145 years of age and older has increased by 512,000 percent. The number of people 150 years of age and older has increased by 1,024,000 percent. The number of people 155 years of age and older has increased by 2,048,000 percent. The number of people 160 years of age and older has increased by 4,096,000 percent. The number of people 165 years of age and older has increased by 8,192,000 percent. The number of people 170 years of age and older has increased by 16,384,000 percent. The number of people 175 years of age and older has increased by 32,768,000 percent. The number of people 180 years of age and older has increased by 65,536,000 percent. The number of people 185 years of age and older has increased by 131,072,000 percent. The number of people 190 years of age and older has increased by 262,144,000 percent. The number of people 195 years of age and older has increased by 524,288,000 percent. The number of people 200 years of age and older has increased by 1,048,576,000 percent. The number of people 205 years of age and older has increased by 2,097,152,000 percent. The number of people 210 years of age and older has increased by 4,194,304,000 percent. The number of people 215 years of age and older has increased by 8,388,608,000 percent. The number of people 220 years of age and older has increased by 16,777,216,000 percent. The number of people 225 years of age and older has increased by 33,554,432,000 percent. The number of people 230 years of age and older has increased by 67,108,864,000 percent. The number of people 235 years of age and older has increased by 134,217,728,000 percent. The number of people 240 years of age and older has increased by 268,435,456,000 percent. The number of people 245 years of age and older has increased by 536,870,912,000 percent. The number of people 250 years of age and older has increased by 1,073,741,824,000 percent. The number of people 255 years of age and older has increased by 2,147,483,648,000 percent. The number of people 260 years of age and older has increased by 4,294,967,296,000 percent. The number of people 265 years of age and older has increased by 8,589,934,592,000 percent. The number of people 270 years of age and older has increased by 17,179,869,184,000 percent. The number of people 275 years of age and older has increased by 34,359,738,368,000 percent. The number of people 280 years of age and older has increased by 68,719,476,736,000 percent. The number of people 285 years of age and older has increased by 137,438,953,472,000 percent. The number of people 290 years of age and older has increased by 274,877,906,944,000 percent. The number of people 295 years of age and older has increased by 549,755,813,888,000 percent. The number of people 300 years of age and older has increased by 1,099,511,627,776,000 percent. The number of people 305 years of age and older has increased by 2,199,023,255,552,000 percent. The number of people 310 years of age and older has increased by 4,398,046,511,104,000 percent. The number of people 315 years of age and older has increased by 8,796,093,022,208,000 percent. The number of people 320 years of age and older has increased by 17,592,186,044,416,000 percent. The number of people 325 years of age and older has increased by 35,184,372,088,832,000 percent. The number of people 330 years of age and older has increased by 70,368,744,177,664,000 percent. The number of people 335 years of age and older has increased by 140,737,488,355,328,000 percent. The number of people 340 years of age and older has increased by 281,474,976,710,656,000 percent. The number of people 345 years of age and older has increased by 562,949,953,421,312,000 percent. The number of people 350 years of age and older has increased by 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 percent. The number of people 355 years of age and older has increased by 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 percent. The number of people 360 years of age and older has increased by 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 percent. The number of people 365 years of age and older has increased by 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 percent. The number of people 370 years of age and older has increased by 18,014,398,509,481,984,000 percent. The number of people 375 years of age and older has increased by 36,028,797,018,963,968,000 percent. The number of people 380 years of age and older has increased by 72,057,594,037,927,936,000 percent. The number of people 385 years of age and older has increased by 144,115,188,075,855,872,000 percent. The number of people 390 years of age and older has increased by 288,230,376,151,711,744,000 percent. The number of people 395 years of age and older has increased by 576,460,752,303,423,488,000 percent. The number of people 400 years of age and older has increased by 1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000 percent. The number of people 405 years of age and older has increased by 2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000 percent. The number of people 410 years of age and older has increased by 4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000 percent. The number of people 415 years of age and older has increased by 9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000 percent. The number of people 420 years of age and older has increased by 18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000 percent. The number of people 425 years of age and older has increased by 36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000 percent. The number of people 430 years of age and older has increased by 73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000 percent. The number of people 435 years of age and older has increased by 147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000 percent. The number of people 440 years of age and older has increased by 295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000 percent. The number of people 445 years of age and older has increased by 590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000 percent. The number of people 450 years of age and older has increased by 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000 percent. The number of people 455 years of age and older has increased by 2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000 percent. The number of people 460 years of age and older has increased by 4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000 percent. The number of people 465 years of age and older has increased by 9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000 percent. The number of people 470 years of age and older has increased by 18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000 percent. The number of people 475 years of age and older has increased by 37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568,000 percent. The number of people 480 years of age and older has increased by 75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136,000 percent. The number of people 485 years of age and older has increased by 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272,000 percent. The number of people 490 years of age and older has increased by 302,231,454,903,657,293,676,544,000 percent. The number of people 495 years of age and older has increased by 604,462,909,807,314,587,353,088,000 percent. The number of people 500 years of age and older has increased by 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176,000 percent. The number of people 505 years of age and older has increased by 2,417,851,639,229,258,349,412,352,000 percent. The number of people 510 years of age and older has increased by 4,835,703,278,458,516,698,824,704,000 percent. The number of people 515 years of age and older has increased by 9,671,406,556,917,033,397,649,408,000 percent. The number of people 520 years of age and older has increased by 19,342,813,113,834,066,795,298,816,000 percent. The number of people 525 years of age and older has increased by 38,685,626,227,668,133,590,597,632,000 percent. The number of people 530 years of age and older has increased by 77,371,252,455,336,267,181,195,264,000 percent. The number of people 535 years of age and older has increased by 154,742,504,910,672,534,362,390,528,000 percent. The number of people 540 years of age and older has increased by 309,485,009,821,345,068,724,781,056,000 percent. The number of people 545 years of age and older has increased by 618,970,019,642,690,137,449,562,112,000 percent. The number of people 550 years of age and older has increased by 1,237,940,039,285,380,274,899,124,224,000 percent. The number of people 555 years of age and older has increased by 2,475,880,078,570,760,549,798,248,448,000 percent. The number of people 560 years of age and older has increased by 4,951,760,157,141,521,099,596,496,896,000 percent. The number of people 565 years of age and older has increased by 9,903,520,314,283,042,199,193,993,792,000 percent. The number of people 570 years of age and older has increased by 19,807,040,628,566,084,398,387,987,584,000 percent. The number of people 575 years of age and older has

re G-10 ks Needed, erts Say

lies Seen Meeting
Finance Officials
by Carl Gewirtz

Oct. 20 (AP)—International monetary officials continued today a series of meetings in London and decided that a further parley is necessary to discuss the monetary crisis.

At the meeting, the officials agreed to meet again in London early next month. At the meeting, the officials agreed to meet again in London early next month.

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After Textile Accord

Mills Says Other Industries Will Seek Import Protection

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The agreement by Japan and other countries to restrict textile exports to the United States "will increase pressure" from other U.S. industry groups for similar protection, chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways

Rockefeller Gives Plan for Study of Monetary Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, proposed today the formation of an international commission to study "quietly and intensively" the long-range problems arising from the current monetary crisis.

He said the Group of Ten leading industrial countries should act to resolve the immediate problems.

The banker indicated that an accord on a realignment of currency exchange rates "might well include a modest change in the relationship between the dollar and gold."

Mr. Rockefeller, speaking at the annual dinner of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, said an international commission would be more effective than a second Bretton Woods conference.

Mr. Rockefeller said the proposed international commission should address itself to:

- Redefining official national currency values in terms of an international central bank asset.

- Reforming the role of internationally created central bank reserve assets.

- Examining the possible need for greater exchange flexibility.

Mr. Rockefeller recommended that SDRs be used not simply to supplement key currency reserves and gold, but to supplant them eventually.

Sarnoff Appeal

Meanwhile, Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman of RCA Corp., called for early establishment of a new "flexible and realistic" international monetary system.

"This new structure is needed now," he said in a speech to the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "We can't afford a prolonged period of monetary guerrilla warfare."

Mr. Sarnoff said also the United States can make a major contribution toward further trade liberalization by an early end to the 10 percent import surcharge.

and Means Committee warned today.

Mr. Mills, speaking at the National Press Club, said "I hope I am wrong" in making that prediction, but he said that when one U.S. industry group, such as the textile makers, gets relief, others will come in and demand the same thing.

Mr. Mills said that he doesn't want to see the United States or any other country start a trade war. He observed that the economies of major countries—including the United States—are "too shaky" right now for that sort of thing to happen without serious worldwide economic risks.

Although Mr. Mills was critical of many of the administration's economic proposals, he expressed support for the emergency actions taken by Mr. Nixon on Aug. 15, including the import surcharge.

On the question of a U.S. gold price increase, Mr. Mills said that so long as the United States isn't converting dollars held abroad for gold, it doesn't matter much whether it agrees to raise the official \$36-an-ounce price. He said he would "favor a small increase" in the gold price—to perhaps \$37.50 or \$38—to help the United States reach an agreement with other nations on monetary reforms.

Mr. Mills, a powerful voice in Congress on tax and trade questions, said textile pacts worked out with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea didn't eliminate the need for the enactment of new U.S. trade legislation.

In predicting that U.S. producers of electronics, shoes and other products will be seeking import protection similar to the restrictions won by textile manufacturers, Mr. Mills made it clear that he does not favor such additional import restrictions.

French Tax Move Unconfirmed at EEC

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Common Market has so far received no formal request from France to set up a customs barrier against U.S. aerospace products in retaliation for President Nixon's import surcharge, informed sources said today.

The sources were commenting on a statement yesterday by the newly appointed head of the Association of French Aerospace Industries, Henri Ziegler, that France has raised the matter with its EEC partners here.

Connally Says Outlook Good On Controls

But Their End Depends On Nation's Support

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said today the prospects for dismantling economic controls were excellent in the short run but much depended on the continued support of the American people in breaking the back of inflation.

Answering questions at a press conference here, Mr. Connally said that if the nation and its boards had not established their criteria by Nov. 14, the Cost of Living Council would set certain standards.

Mr. Connally said he did not agree with reports from West Germany blaming the current international recession on the United States.

The decline in the German economy started well before President Nixon's announcement of the suspension of dollar convertibility and imposition of the 10 percent surcharge on Aug. 15, and the Japanese economy was also relatively stagnant, he said.

It was "politically expedient" to blame someone else, he said. Mr. Connally said the United States had only done what other countries had been asking it to do for the last two or three years.

He told a questioner he was also not particularly concerned about the Danish action in imposing a surcharge and reports that France is considering similar controls.

The U.S. government has not abandoned the concept of being a free trader, it has merely changed the emphasis from free to fair, he said.

Mr. Connally also said he was not concerned at the present decline in U.S. stock prices, which he said reflected apparent uncertainty pending decisions by the wage and price boards.

"I think it will go back up," he told a press conference prior to addressing the American Bankers Association convention.

Commenting on the prime rate cuts announced today, Mr. Connally said he was "very delighted" and said "circumstances warranted such a change."

N.Y. Prices Dip Despite Rate Cut

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices buckled today under the weight of dispiriting news as the market took its sharpest decline in two months.

Even a cut in the prime rate by some leading banks to 5 3/4 percent from 6 percent at mid-session failed to stem the seemingly headlong plunge in prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 12.78 points to finish at 855.85. This brought the setback over the last six trading days to 37.90 points.

Interviews with money managers, Wall Street analysts, salesmen and the investing public underscored these causes for the sudden, teeth-rattling dislocation in the stock market:

- On nearly everyone's tongue

U.S. May Lift Steel Surtax In Return for Export Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Nixon administration is considering removal of the 10 percent import surcharge on steel products, as part of an understanding with European and Japanese steel makers, it was learned here yesterday.

U.S. officials are seeking to complete protracted negotiations with overseas steel industry groups on a proposed three-year extension of the steel agreement expiring at the end of this year.

The accord, worked out in late 1968 and early 1969, set "voluntary" limits on steel shipments from the European Economic Community countries and Japan during 1969, 1970 and 1971.

While Japan's steel industry leaders indicated earlier they were willing to extend the agreement, with certain modifications, through 1974, European steel makers balked at accepting the new arrangement as long as the United States continues to collect the "temporary" 10 percent import surcharge in addition to regular duties on steel imports.

Jacques Ferry, head of the French Steel Industry Federation, was in Washington late last week for further talks with State Department officials on the extension of the steel agreement.

U.S. officials, noting that Mr. Ferry has come to Washington several times as a spokesman for the steel federations of the EEC countries, indicated that the European steel producers are holding out for a U.S. pledge that the import surcharge will be lifted as a condition for accepting a renewal of the international agreement.

State Department and Treasury representatives apparently have informally discussed termination of the import surcharge which MTTI set last December.

today was the unnerving impact of newly released figures showing that mutual fund redemptions swelled to a record \$168 million in September. This gave fresh evidence that the average investor is not simply sitting on the sidelines but, in fact, is moving his money out of the market by cashing in shares.

● Institutional domination of the market has witnessed a virtual disappearance of aggressive major buyers, with the cash position of mutual funds down to the lowest level in nearly four years and with other potential big purchasers playing it cozy.

● Growing confusion and skepticism over President Nixon's New Economic Program. In effect, in a non-Washington observers are saying in private that NEP needs FEP.

● The mere fact that the prime-rate reduction, a long-rumored event along the canyons of Wall Street, did not put spark into the market was seen by some analysts as a selling signal in itself. "Some of our research people," noted a stockbroker, "felt there was investor disenchantment with a cut of only a quarter-point, instead of a half-point, in the prime."

Meanwhile, volume on the New York Stock Exchange picked up to 16.34 million shares from the previous 13.04 million shares.

Corning Glass Works and De Soto, Inc., a paint maker, finally opened for trading for the first time since Monday, when they both had displayed sizable declines after reporting lower earnings. Today, it was more of the same as Corning sank 14 to 182 and De Soto fell 3 1/8 to 19 9/8.

Big Board statistics provided their own share of bearish news. Only a single issue among the 30 Dow industrials showed a gain. That was International Paper, up 1/8.

American Stock Exchange issues declined on a broad front. Synex was among the actives and fell 3 5/8 to 65 1/2.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Yesterday
Star (16 per 100)	2.49125	2.4883-05
Belgian franc	46.70-72	46.75-78
Deutsche mark	3.3185	3.310
Free Fr. Fr.	5.5418-458	5.45-43
Quilinder	3.59025	3.5825
Swiss franc	2.5750-50	3.5720-40

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Redemptions Reach Record

Mutual fund net redemptions in the United States in September rose to a record \$168 million, Investment Company Institute reports. The record was \$121.5 million in May this year. The first time redemptions had outpaced new sales since 1961. Redemptions in September were \$9 million, while sales fell to \$84.5 million, \$432.5 million in August. The cash position of the industry was \$2.5 billion, or 4.7 percent of assets, the institute said. "This represents a new low in the 5.6 percent in August. Fund assets in September fell to \$58.3 billion from \$58.2 billion in the previous month."

Drich to End Astran Production

P. Goodrich says it will discontinue production of its Astran material, a leather substitute, by Dec. 1, due to insufficient sales volume, company says. It will honor commitments to Astran customers. Astran joins Corfam, a Pont product, as a leather substitute that failed to generate a market sufficient to sustain production. Du Pont said in July it planned to phase out Corfam after losing \$80 million and \$100 million in material. In July, Du Pont sold its Corfam inventory and a license to use the Corfam name to George Newman & Co., a privately held leather goods supplier, for \$8 million. Goodrich said all Astran research and development costs have been absorbed by the company as were incurred. No decision has been reached on disposition of equipment, the company said. Sent research has indicated that the domestic market for polymeric (leather-like) materials "grow fast enough in the next few years to

justify maintaining our investment in Astran and, therefore, we are diverting our resources into more promising ventures," the company said.

Mitsui, Iran Set New Complex

Iran and Mitsui & Co. of Japan have signed an agreement for establishment of a \$358 million petrochemical complex near the operating \$240 million petrochemical plant at Bandar Shapur on the Persian Gulf. The Iranian side of the agreement was signed by National Iranian Oil Co. and National Petrochemical Co. Each side will invest \$50 million in cash, and the remainder will be financed by Japanese financiers and industry. A spokesman for National Petrochemical Co. said that the projected complex would produce about 500,000 tons of olefins with ethylene capacity of 300,000 tons annually as well as 450,000 tons of aromatics and 250,000 tons of caustic soda.

Abu Dhabi Oil Estimates Output

Abu Dhabi Oil Co. reports it expects to produce about 50,000 barrels of crude oil daily beginning in December 1972 in its concession area in the Persian Gulf off the sheikdom of Abu Dhabi. Officials said production will be increased to 100,000 barrels a day by 1974. All of the crude oil, which is extremely low in sulfur content, will be shipped to Japan, the officials said. Abu Dhabi Oil, formed in January 1968, is a joint subsidiary of Dabco Oil Co., Maruzen Oil Co. and Nippon Mining Co. Company officials said the Japanese firm will build a sea berth, pipe lines and five 50,000 kiloliter capacity storage tanks at a cost of \$130 million to handle the shipment of crude oil.

Company Reports

American Brands			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	719.3	694.8	
Profits (millions)	53.3	31.48	
Per Share	1.51	1.18	
Nine months			
Revenue	(millions)	2,069.3	2,197.5
Profits	(millions)	251.65	279.20
Per Share		3.29	2.97
a-Indicated.			
Capitol Industries			
First Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	278.5	34.1	
Profits (millions)	0.75	-0.81	
Per Share	0.02	-0.17	
Nine months			
Revenue	(millions)	812.5	277.8
Profits (millions)	15.3	13.3	
Per Share	1.05	0.89	
Kaiser Steel			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	115.3	108.8	
Profits (millions)	0.46	2.34	
Per Share	0.03	0.29	
Nine months			
Revenue	(millions)	360.3	314.2
Profits (millions)	0.16	11.98	
Per Share	-0.13	1.59	
Northwest Industries			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	425.8	358.8	
Profits (millions)	15.07	11.18	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.75	0.58	
Polaroid			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	131.3	132.2	
Profits (millions)	13.49	17.54	
Per Share	0.41	0.54	
Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	382.3	351.8	
Profits (millions)	40.42	47.94	
Per Share	1.23	1.48	
PFG Industries			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	318.5	282.8	
Profits (millions)	7.7	13.2	
Per Share	0.38	0.45	
Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	921.8	833.0	
Profits (millions)	34.5	30.3	
Per Share	1.68	1.48	
Santa Fe Industries			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	222.8	212.5	
Profits (millions)	16.9	9.2	
Per Share	0.87	0.37	
Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	669.4	629.7	
Profits (millions)	43.4	32.9	
Per Share	1.73	1.31	
Sperry Rand			
Second Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	408.99	402.4	
Profits (millions)	9.89	17.07	
Per Share	0.29	0.50	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	820.2	838.5	
Profits (millions)	21.52	34.25	
Per Share	0.64	1.00	
Trans World Airlines			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	359.1	358.9	
Profits (millions)	24.8	20.1	
Per Share	3.25	1.92	
Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	922.8	923.1	
Profits (millions)	3.9	-20.6	
Per Share	0.22	-2.17	
Union Camp			
Third Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	135.8	114.7	
Profits (millions)	6.0	7.4	
Per Share	0.40	0.50	
Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	390.9	340.5	
Profits (millions)	19.71	23.68	
Per Share	1.31	1.58	

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AND OTHER PRINCIPAL SECURITIES EXCHANGES

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Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The First Boston Corporation Lehman Brothers
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Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated Smith, Barney & Co.
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Incorporated Wertheim & Co.
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated Bache & Co. Incorporated E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Reynolds Securities Inc. Incorporated Shearson, Hamhill & Co.
Incorporated Incorporated

October 15, 1971

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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\$40,000,000
(Canadian)

MOLSON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

8 1/4% Sinking Fund Debentures
Due 1st November, 1991.

Dominion Securities Corporation Limited		Greenshields Incorporated
A.E. Ames & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Nesbitt Thomson Securities <small>Limited</small>	Richardson Securities of Canada
Burns Bros. and Denton <small>Limited</small>	Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company <small>Limited</small>	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company <small>Limited</small>
Harris & Partners <small>Limited</small>	Royal Securities Corporation <small>Limited</small>	Lévesque, Beaubien <small>Inc.</small>
Midland-Osler Securities <small>Limited</small>	Morgan, Ostiguy & Hudon <small>Inc.</small>	Pemberton Securities <small>Limited</small>
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Market Summary

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK Oct. 20.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Wed. Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa, Andes, lb.

+2 5/8

37 1/2

Coffee A Guayaquil lb.

+6 3/4

37

TEXTILES

Fringeloth #4-48 30% yd.

1 3/4

10 1/2

MEATS

Steak, Illinois (F-41) tons.

125.00

106.00

Iron 2 1/2 x 12 x 12

22.00

74.50

Steel scrap No. 1, 1 1/2 x 16

34.25

42.50

Lead, spot, lb.

14-14 1/2

Copper, elec. 36

38.00

40.00

Tin, (Straita) lb.

1.67 1/2

1.74 1/2

Zinc, U. S. S. bands, lb.

1.19

1.15

Aluminum, 10 lb.

1.27 1/2

1.77 1/2

COMMODITY INDEXES

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1933)

898.7

399.6

Standard & Poor's 400

1,430.0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 20, '11

World sugar, No. 11, Jan. '27

4.55-46

March '27 4.61-42, May '27 4.97-48, Oct.

July 4.84, Sept. '27 4.84, B. 4.78, C.

4.94, F. '27

Wool: Dec. 82 1/2, July '27 63 1/2, B.

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Oct. '89 62 1/2, Nov. '89 62 1/2, Dec. '89 62 1/2,

Jan. '90 62 1/2, Feb. '90 62 1/2, March '90 62 1/2,

April '90 62 1/2, May '90 62 1/2, June '90 62 1/2,

July '90 62 1/2, Aug. '90 62 1/2, Sept. '90 62 1/2,

Oct. '90 62 1/2, Nov. '90 62 1/2, Dec. '90 62 1/2,

Jan. '91 62 1/2, Feb. '91 62 1/2, March '91 62 1/2,

April '91 62 1/2, May '91 62 1/2, June '91 62 1/2,

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July '92 62 1/2, Aug. '92 62 1/2, Sept. '92 62 1/2,

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Jan. '93 62 1/2, Feb. '93 62 1/2, March '93 62 1/2,

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July '93 62 1/2, Aug. '93 62 1/2, Sept. '93 62 1/2,

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Jan. '94 62 1/2, Feb. '94 62 1/2, March '94 62 1/2,

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July '94 62 1/2, Aug. '94 62 1/2, Sept. '94 62 1/2,

Oct. '94 62 1/2, Nov. '94 62 1/2, Dec. '94 62 1/2,

Jan. '95 62 1/2, Feb. '95 62 1/2, March '95 62 1/2,

April '95 62 1/2, May '95 62 1/2, June '95 62 1/2,

July '95 62 1/2, Aug. '95 62 1/2, Sept. '95 62 1/2,

Oct. '95 62 1/2, Nov. '95 62 1/2, Dec. '95 62 1/2,

Jan. '96 62 1/2, Feb. '96 62 1/2, March '96 62 1/2,

April '96 62 1/2, May '96 62 1/2, June '96 62 1/2,

July '96 62 1/2, Aug. '96 62 1/2, Sept. '96 62 1/2,

Oct. '96 62 1/2, Nov. '96 62 1/2, Dec. '96 62 1

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Airlines

audience-conscious air-
place more adver-
g in the Herald
une than in any other
can newspaper.
Why? The Tribune's the
significant Euro-
is read, and it's on
at more than 8500

**There's been lots of talk
about improving
investment service—

Bache has done
something about it!**

**We're proud to announce Account Management Service.
A major, new investment aid now available to every Bache client.
Whether you own 10 or 1000 shares. At no extra charge.**

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Here's how it works.

On a continuing basis, Bache Research follows closely more than 200 actively traded stocks. This is our *Monitored List*. Each stock on that list is rated "Buy," "Hold," or "Sell"—and those ratings change as stock prices change, as conditions change and as new information is received.

Naturally, whenever a rating change occurs, that news is flashed by private wire to every Bache office, for transmission to you as an interested client, by a Bache Representative. But now, in addition, a letter is also sent immediately to everyone our computer shows to be a shareholder in that

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It could mean the difference between profit and loss if you open an account with Bache.



BACHE & Co.
Incorporated
Members: All-List New York Stock Exchange, June 1, 1906

<p>AMSTERDAM: Keizersgracht 173 245682</p> <p>BEIRUT: Stores Center, St. Bldg. 262280</p> <p>FRANKFURT: Weinstraßentrassee 18 262621</p> <p>GENEVA: 40 Rue du Rhône - 264398</p> <p>HAMBURG: Neuer Wall 10 - 351781</p>		<p>HONG KONG: 708 Shek House, Queens Rd. Central - 22 90 51</p> <p>LONDON: 6 Austin Friars E.C. 2 01-565-8311</p> <p>LUGANO: Via Perli 18 - 27313</p> <p>MILAN: 23 St. Andrea - 781641</p> <p>MURRICH: Liebigstrasse 8 - 260135</p> <p>PARIS: 6 Rue Royale - 242-2379</p> <p>ROME: 14 Via Poigo - 460242</p>	
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— 1971 — Stocks and				— 1971 — Stocks and				— 1971 — Stocks and			
Sts.	Net	Sts.	Net	Sts.	Net	Sts.	Net	Sts.	Net	Sts.	Net
100s.	First	High	Low	100s.	First	High	Low	100s.	First	High	Low

[illegible]

7%	3%	Clary Corp	26	6%	5%
16%	12%	Clinton Mer	17	14%	14%
15%	5%	Clopay 37F	11	13%	14%

71%	2%	3%	Clary Corp	16	14%	6%	6%	6%	5%	1	OT Basin Pet	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
38%	12%	1%	Clellan Mer	17	14%	14%	14%	14%	5%	2	OT Lak Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
12%	1%	1%	Clayco W	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	CMC Corp	18	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%	6	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
45%	24%	2%	CMC Inv Co	184	42%	42%	42%	42%	1%	2	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	CMC Int'l	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Cabern Corp	52	6%	6%	6%	6%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
21%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
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1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark Corp	2	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	Nat High Ent	72	4%	2%
1%	1%	1%	Carl Mart 30th	1	16%	14%	14%	14%	1%	1	OT Lark										

54	27	Comput Instr	4	27	27
131	7	Comput Invest	3	81	87
132	21	Comm M	2	23	25

[illegible]

27%	14%	Cook PIV .15g	7	19	19
17%	7	Cooper Jarri	31	5%	15%
17%	5	Comer Intl	101	21	10%

[illegible]

25%	25%	CutlerA	.46	77	38%	35%
33%	25%	CutlerB	.44	2	33	33%

[illegible]

9.7	51%	Diebold V	.14g	25	5%	5%
287	17%	Dillard	.40g	2	24%	24%
291	21%	Dillard	.40g	2	24%	24%

[illegible]

14%	9% Enron Photo	27	15 1/2	15 1/2	1
10%	5% Elco Corp	79	6 1/2	6 1/2	6
16%	9% ElectHose -20	10	10	10	9

[illegible]

20%	14%	Fab Ind.	82	15%	15%	14%
13%	7%	Fablen .03b	1	7%	7%	7%
21	16%	Fabrice .03a	6	18%	18%	18

[illegible]

UGF & USIM Shareholders		Con	Sim	10.02	10.12	10.02	10.12
Corp	Ldr	15.81	17.33	15.81	17.33	15.81	17.33
Chy	Cap	13.47	14.57	13.47	14.57	13.47	14.57

Industry	4.32	4.73	Pro Fund	10.39	10.39	Morg	11.11	12.14
ITGN	9.64	10.42	Pro Portf	6.71	7.33	Techv	7.76	
			Pro Portf	6.71	7.33	Trust	12.39	13.54

Corp	Ldr	15.81	17.33	IN
Chry	Cap	13.47	14.57	IN

Cm WDiv	5.98	6.54
Cm WDel	7.08	7.74
deVegh	70.59	70.59
Delaware Group:		
Deant	12.10	13.22
Delaw	12.84	14.03

Gold Markets

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

European Markets

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

American Stock Exchange Trading

IS AG ZUERICH

27 41 47. Telex: 53 841

Brokers for:

Europeans-Eurodeposits

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. Robert A. Fox

has been appointed Manager of our Paris office.

Fahnestock & Co.

Members NYSE and other major Exchanges

110 Wall Street — 39 Rue Cambon, Paris-1er

round the world,
we move families,
not just furniture.

Call our Allied Van Lines Representative in:

Brussels	18 53 00	Milan	83 38 41
Geneva	32 64 40	Rome	68 64 41
London	953 8480	Zurich	42 55 00

In all other countries, call our
European Traffic Coordinator:

Bremen 31 36 44

All calls collect, please.



Amsterdam

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

Paris

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

London

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

Zurich

Oct. 20, '71

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Amsterdam

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

Paris

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

London

Oct. 20, '71

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Zurich

Oct. 20, '71

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Amsterdam

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London

Oct. 20, '71

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Oct. 20, '71

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Amsterdam

Oct. 20, '71

1000.00

Eurodollars

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

For Banks and Financial Institutions

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

NET TRADING MARKETS

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

People make money at 9% with CITY BANK

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Universal Telephone, Inc.

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

OVER THE COUNTER:

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Oil Field Operations Managers and Sales Reps

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Up to \$20,000+ Mid-East, Far East, Africa, North Sea

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

GRADUATE ENGINEERS

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

What is what I have done:

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

What is what I want to do:

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Work location: Rotterdam

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Overheekhuis

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Financial Executive Controller

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

International Opportunities

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

REACTIVITY - DECISIONS - GOOD JUDGMENT

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

EXECUTIVE

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

What is what I have done:

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

What is what I want to do:

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Work location: Rotterdam

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Overheekhuis

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Financial Executive Controller

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

International Opportunities

Oct. 20, '71	Oct. 19, '71	Oct. 18, '71
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

